THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,243—New Series. | BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 27. 1911. | PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911 28th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	------	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7933
11th "	DELTA	8053		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7933	....	—
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
Umvolosi	4,500	14th February, 1911.

Fare Rs. 375 to Rs. 420.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
Scindia	6103	Wm. Kelso	25th Jan.	1911
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb.	"

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb.	1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar.	"
Olympia	5124	Geo. Mitchell	26th "	"
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl.	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th "	"
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May	"
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June	"

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	27th Jan.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	30th Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	2nd Feb.	9 a.m.	via C. M.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 30th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MALABAR, TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Itinda," 5251 tons, sailing on or about the 28th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

27th January, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5,533	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Bistorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	......	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	......	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigatione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	24th Feb. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	G. Magazzine	15th Mar. 1910
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th April 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Feb. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1911
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th April 1911.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ...... to SINGAPORE Rs. 185 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	4th Feb.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1910.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore

Chittagong,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.

Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,
Kampala, Uganda.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...	Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ...	" 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)

Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund............................	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)

JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON,
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING

PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No.1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No.2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No.3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM.

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS' CONFECTIONERY SPECIALITIES.

FRESH MADE AT THEIR CONFECTIONERY WORKS, 15-16-17, TAMARIND LANE.

MONGINI'S	Chocolates in ½ lb. and 1 lb. cartons	Rs. 2 per lb
MONGINI'S	Nougat " " packets	" 2 "
MONGINI'S	Caramels (plain)	" 1-8 "
MONGINI'S	Marzipan (in boxes)	" 0-8 per box.
MONGINI'S	Assorted Confectionery in presentation picture boxes of three sizes ... ... Rs. 2, Rs. 3-14 and	" 5-12 "
MONGINI'S	Dessert Chocolate Confectionery ... ... at Re. 1 and	" 2 "

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

WEDDING CAKES,

Confectionery, Provisions & Stores will be posted free on application.

TEA | **AWARDED** | COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY | PEARSE & Co., | EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" ".
Elephant in tins and bulk		

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

To hand just now from MESSINA.

SWEET ORANGES at Re. 1 per doz., and LEMOS for lemon squash.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 3.**

THE
Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF HARBOUR BRANCH.

FROM the 1st of February, 1911, the following STATIONS on the HARBOUR BRANCH RAILWAY will be OPENED for PASSENGER TRAFFIC, Tank Bunder, Sewri Temporary, Sewri, Colwada and Kurla. Trains carrying Passengers will run between these stations in accordance with the Timings shown in the Sheet Time Table, exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th January, 1911.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE TIMINGS of trains on the Metre Gauge Section of this line, will be ALTERED as under on and from the 1st day of February, 1911 :—

DOWN TRAINS.

		Fast Passgr.	Passgr.	Mixed.
Manmad G. I. P. Ry.	Arr.	19-54	9-20	2-40a
	„	16-40	11-25	23-54b
Do. N. G. S. By.	Dep.	21- 0	12-10	4-20
Aurangabad	„	0 -30	16-10	10-30
Jalna	Arr.	2-28	18- 8	13-55
	Dep.	2-53	18-33	
Purna	Dep.	7-22	23-37	Mixed.
Nizamabad	Dep.	12-40	5-16	21-30
Secunderabad	Arr.	17-50	12- 3	4-50
	Dep.	18- 7	12-23	5- 6
Hyderabad	Arr.	18-30	12-45	5-30

a From Bombay. b From Delhi.

UP TRAINS.

Hyderabad	Dep.	20- 0	7-40	14-55
Secunderabad	Arr.	20-20	8- 5	15-20
	Dep.	20-40	8-25	15-45
Nizamabad	Arr.	1-57	14-30	22-35
	Dep.	2-22	14-55	
Purna	„	7-35	20-25	Mixed.
Jalna	„	12-36	1-25	16-35
Aurangabad	„	14-37	3-33	20-13
Manmad	Arr.	18-5	7-20	2-20
Do. G. I. P. Ry.	Dep.	20-5	10-15	2-56a
	„	0-19	8- 5	3-34b

a From Bombay. b From Delhi.

The Timings of Local Trains between Hyderabad and Bolaram will be slightly ALTERED, for which, see the Local Train Time Bill. For full particulars, see Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Ag. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office,
Secunderabad,
18th January, 1911.

Now Ready.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay

BY

LT-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette," Green Street.

and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Press, Home Street, opposite the "Advocate of India."

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 31 of 1911.

Re SALLEYBHAI JAFFERBHAI MOTIWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, Trading at Bombay, Surat and Bancook, in the name, style and firm of SALLEYBHAI JAFFERBHAI MOTIWALLA & SONS, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed SALLEYBHAI JAFFERBHAI MOTIWALLA has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 26th day of January, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 26th January, 1911.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Bombay time, on FRIDAY, 17th February, 1911, for the REMOVAL of OFFAL, &c., daily from the compound of the Bandora slaughter Houses, during a period of 12 months, from the 1st March, 1911.

2. A deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

3. Full particulars with regard to the contract can be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets.

4. The successful tenderer will have to enter into a written contract and to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and a further deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred), after the acceptance of his Tender making a total deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), as security for the proper fulfilment of the contract which sum shall be retained by the Municipal Commissioner without interest, till the expiration of the contract period. The deposit amount will, however, be allowed to be invested at the option of and on a written application from the successful Tenderer in such securities as may be approved of by the Commissioner.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26th January, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?
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EVERY PERFORMANCE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY PACKED TO THE DOORS.

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TUESDAY, 7th FEBRUARY—Carnival.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day, for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd. For prospectus and particulars apply to

PROF. O. V. MULLER, M. A.,
Hon. Secty.,
Elphinstone College, Bombay.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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FOR ALL
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SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli.

No. 1—The old coal shed 29ft.-6in. by 55ft.-6in. It is an open shed with double ring post truss with Mangalore tiled roof and floorpaved with blue stone ladi. The whole to be removed, including paving.

No. 2—The old shed lift chamber, 17ft.-3in. by 31ft. 3in. It is built of brick masonry with teakwood framing, Mangalore tiled roof. Walls to be pulled down to ground level. Paving not to be removed.

No. 3—The old centrifugal pump house, 18ft.-3in. by 35ft.-6in. It is built of brick masonry with teakwood framing, Mangalore tiled roof. To be removed completely.

No. 4.—The old incinerator with small brick chimney. It is built of brick masonry. The whole to be removed completely.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay Australian Waler Horse "Paradise," 4 years, was imported last year for racing, a splendid animal for carriage, goes well in harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred cabriolet, in good order, with a bay Arab entire, 14-1, goes well in harness and saddle and a set of brass-mounted harness.

1 Roan Waler Gelding, in good condition, suitable for carriage work.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred C spring landau in good order.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Admore House," Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved furniture by Roberts, McKenzie and others, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated ware by Reed and Barton, cases of best plated spoons and forks by Walker and Hall, rich Persian carpets, oleographs and oil paintings, solid brass standard lamps, porcelain jardiniers, velvet drawingroom suite, one piano by Rose and Co., in excellent condition, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawingroom cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, chest of drawers, teapoys, marble top wash-hand and dressing tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, ice-box, copper utensils, copper boiler, etc., etc., the property of P. L. Wright, Esqr., and others.

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Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS in Scheme III, Sandhurst Road and Null Bazar.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable building plots, for a period of 999 years :—

Plot No. 1, Area 113 sq. yds. This plot is situated at the corner of Trimbak Parasram Street.

Plot No. 2, 482 square yards; Plot No. 2A. 617 square yards; and Plot No. 2B., 784 square yards. These plots are situate at Sandhurst Road, and at the corner of the 1st and 2nd Pathan Street.

Plot No. 3, 683 square yards and Plot No. 3A 537 square yards. Both these plots are fronting the Sandhurst Road as well as 1st Pathan Street and Northbrook Street.

Plot No. 4, 556 square yards and Plot No. 4B, 463 square yards. Both these plots are fronting the Sandhurst Road, Northbrook Street and Kumbharwada Street.

Plot No. 5, 435 square yards and Plot No. 5 A, 406 square yards. Both these plots are fronting the Sandhurst Road and Kumbharwada and Bhandari Street.

Plot No. 6, 576 square yards and Plot No. 6 A, 425 square yards. Both these plots are fronting the Sandhurst Road, Bhandari Street and Duncan Road.

Plot No. 10, 471 square yards and Plot No. 10 A, 458 square yards, Plot No. 10B, 466 square yards. All these three plots are fronting the Sandhurt Road, Northbrook Street and Falkland Road.

Plot No. 17, 565 square yards, is situated opposite the Null Bazar Market.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plan of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, in Scheme II and VIII, Princess Street and Koliwada, near the Carnac Bridge.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years.

Plots on Princess Street : —

Plot No. 100, 473 square yds. ; and Plot No. 120, 743 square yds. Both these plots are situated on the Carnac Bridge Road, and are very suitable for shops and residences.

Plots No. 13, 638 square yds; Plot No. 14, 770 square yds. and Plot No. 15, 700 square yds. All these Plots are behind the Hindu Burial Ground, and are facing the sea.

Plots at Koliwada—

Plot No. 19, Area 425 sq. yds; Plot No. 30, area 568 sq. yds. Both these are situated in Koliwada, Second and Third Road in the most central business place.

Plots No. 1, 706 sq. yds. and Plot No. 6, 670 sq. yds. Both these plots are fronting the Carnac Bridge Road, on the Tramway lines, and are very useful for shops and residences.

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Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plan of the sites, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 27th January, 1911.

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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..........Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..........Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS, MANAGERS, CLERKS, AGENTS, (salary Rs. 10 to Rs. 250) and persons desirous to earn money without doing any harm to their present occupation. Apply to Box No. 2074, care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor, "Sandhurst House," Apollo Bunder, near Tajmahal Hotel, the valuable and mahogany polished drawingroom, diningroom and bedroom furniture made to order, such as silk tapestry lined new designed drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, nearly new ebonized cottage piano by Schiedmayer, sideboard, glass door almirahs, tile topped teapoys, writing tables, Singer's sewing machine, easy, low and Curzon chairs, iron bed with mattress, cupboards, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiter, hatstand, washhand stand with crockery, carpet, pictures, oil paintings, glass crockery and plated ware, victoria, horse and harness, etc., the property of Miss E. Corkery, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division and others.

The property of another gentleman :—

1 strong built double-seated rubber-tyred light shigram.

1 strong gray young Arab horse, going in harness.

1 black waler, going in single and double harness.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 27th January, 1911.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
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A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
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English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!
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GRATIS and POST-FREE.
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MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	7	8
Quarterly ...	4	4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 25.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	... 79 1-2—3-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	... 25-31 1-2+1
3 per cent. Rentes	... 97 1-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20-47 1-2+1-2
Bar Silver Spot	...24 9-16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence	.. 24 3-4 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet and Dull.	
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	63 13-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate)	... 1-2-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of Rate 4 1-2 p.c. since.	1-12-10
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	... 95 1-4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight..	3 15-16+1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	3 5-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 3-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 3-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	... 3 7-8 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans	... 3 -8+1-8
Amount paid into the Bank of England.	£ 1,25,000

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 14,000,000.

Rs. 16,00,000	were allotted	to Calcutta
" 6,50,000	"	to Bombay
" 9,40,000	"	to Madras
Total Rs. 31,90,000		

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 61 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 61 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16-09.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 23,80,000	were allotted	to Calcutta.
" 76,10,000	"	to Bombay.
" 4,20,000	"	to Madras.
Total Rs. 1,08,10,000		

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 4-32d. (Min. Rate) received 61 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 4-32d. (Min. Rate) received 61 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16-09.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 1,25,30,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 1,20,00,000.

MANCHESTER, January 25.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Total Sales	... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000
Sales of East Indian	... .
Imports	... 58,500
Spots	Good demand, steady.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	Fair demand at firm rates.
Mid-Americans	... 8·09
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	... 11

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Cotton Delivery	7·87	7·87	7·88
	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
Mid. Uplands	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
	7·89	7·89	7·88
G. O. C.	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2
	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
Liverpool	7·85	7·56	7·29
	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Yarn	... 12 1-4
George Mayalls Twist	— 12 1-8

NEW YORK, January 25.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	22,000
Do Last year ...	15,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	5,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	10,000

Futures at New York .... March 14-75— 6 Do at New York .... May 14-9.— 8	Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and declined on bear pressure and liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York	... 14-90 unchgd
Demand Bills	... 4-86 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	... 53 1-4unchgd

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton—14 15-16 unchgd

Tone of Spot Cotton—Firm.

Futures—Month of March ...	15-02— 4
Do " May ...	15-21— 4

The Census Bureau report the supply of cotton at 1,183,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi ... 35 1-2
- Do Months—Jan.-Feb.
- Do Name of Ports—London.
- Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Sellers.
- Do Red Karachi 34 3-4
- Do Months—Jan.-Feb.
- Do Names of Parts—Bristol
- Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Done

Tone of Wheat—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs ... 34 1-2
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 34 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet, Steady.

SEEDS.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 72 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.
Rapeseed—Yellow Guzrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 48
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 46 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship ... 41 3-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Piata ... 70
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 12 1 1-2
Months of Shipment.—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

COFFEE.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality). ...13 1-8 unchgd

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ...5-3—Value - Irregular.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW AUCTION.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	... 37-6
Do Mutton Tallow	... 37-6
General tone of Tallow Auction	... Firm

BOMBAY, January 26.

EXCHANGE.

Market is quieter.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	— 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Mar.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s "	... 1s. 4 11-32d.
" " Forward	.. 1s. 4 1-4d. Apl
" 6 m/s Ready	... 1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m/s "	... 171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s "	... 139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong	... 132 3-4
" Shanghai	... 178 1-4
" Japan	... 149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market to-day has kept and about 95 for ready and 2nd February settlement and 95-2 for 2nd March settlement.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London, both for ready and forward, New York remained unchanged and also closed steady.

Locally the Silver market opened at Rs. 71-11-0. London market closed steady, but private wires reported "Quiet and Dull"; hence our market remained dull in the opening, but afterwards sellers came for ward, which caused our market to be easier and prices declined by two annas and closed at Rs. 71-12-0.

Demand for ready was poor and about 40 to 50 cases changed hands.

Gold market remained easier. Up-country and local demand was meagre and prices declined by quarter to half anenna. Sovereigns were in little less demand and prices were 1-2 anna down.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	9
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	1	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	23	14	9
Native Bullion	23	14	9
Indian Specie Bank	23	14	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	8	0
117 Penny Ready	71	7	0
Local per tola	0	11	3
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	71	12	0
Second do	72	2	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed—Quiet. London price was 3-8 down: demand seemed nominal and prices were easier by an anna.

Rapeseed—Steady. London price was unchanged. There being retail sellers prices fluctuated by an anna.

Wheat—Quiet. London price was unchanged. Enquiries seemed poor and prices remain steady.

Gigellyseed, Groundnuts, Cottonseed and Castorseed.—Quiet but steady. Enquirers nominal and prices closed same.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed—Steady. Prices remained unchanged.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 25th January, 1911:—

Wheat	26,872	cwts
Linseed	700	"
Rapeseed	2,350	"
Gingellyseed	40,092	"
Poppyseed	450	"
Groundnuts..	25,814	"
Castorseed	16,255	"
Rice	48,968	"
Myrabollams.	14,103	"
Cottonseed	24,648	"
Mowraseed	......	"
Gram	2,458	"
Joowar	2,856	"
Maize	2,245	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,570
India	64
Eastern Bank	71 1-2
Indian Specie	53 1-4

MILLS.

David	370
Manockji Petit	2,685
Kohinoor	635

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	130
New Mofussil	812 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	117
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,095
Thacker & Co Ld	255

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	485

COTTON.

Liverpool was 3 up, New York unchanged, and New York futures were 6 and 8 down.

Our market at Colaba was quiet and demand from the mills and exporters being moderate prices for ready closed steady.

Liverpool opener showed 3 to 4 points down.

Market for new crop was dull and there being buyers and sellers prices fluctuated by Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

Business in good Broach was done at Rs. 360 in the morning, but sellers being more declined to Rs. 359 at the close.

200	Currimbhai Mills	...Khandesh	...310-315
200	Volcart Bros	do	...340-342
300	W Wolf and Sons ...	do	...352
700	Do	...Bengal	...300-30
200	E Spinner and Co	...Daryapur	...358
100	P Visram and Co	...Bengal	...310
100	Do	...Khandesh	...340

Bengal Hand Gin Fine	... 322
" F Good	... 312
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 332
" F Good	... 379
Sind Punjab Fine	... 330
" F Good	... 317
Khandesh Fine	... 353
F Good	... 341
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 370
F Good	... 360
Akola Khamgaum Fine	... 368
" F Good	... 356
Amraoti Fine	... 367
" F Good	... 356
Veetmal Fine	... 374
F Good	... 364
Nagpore Fine	... 379
F Good	... 369
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	— 381
F Good	... 371
Methia Fine	... 352
F Good	... 340
Broach Gin Fine	... 379
" F Good	... 369
Broach Gin Good	... 359
Sawginned Good	... 372
Comptah Gin	... 374
Westerns H. G	... 353
Do M G	... 359

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 25th January, 1911:—

Khandeish —	1,867	Bales
Central India	1,474	"
Barsi and Nagur	834	"
Berar	139	"
Central Provinces... ...	294	"
Oomras	4,508	"
Dhollera	1,289	"
Broach	......	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	52	"
Westerns	......	"
Bengal N. W. P.	862	"
Bengals Rajputana ...	923	"
Rajputana...	......	"
Sind	......	"
Persia	......	"
American	......	"
Egyptian	......	"
Other sorts	......	"
Total...	7,633	

METALS.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	21 28 35 42 56 63	Rs. 52 12
	70 77 84	Rs. 53 12
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	21 28 35 42 49 56	" 45 0
Tin Ingots		" 49 12
Georgshutte		" 50 8
Copper Sheetings		" 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings ...		" 47 4
Copper ingots		" 46 12

LIVERPOOL, January 26.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 12,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.—Feb.	7·83— 4
Feb.—Mar.	7·83— 4
Mar.—Apl.	7·85— 3
Apl.—May	7·86— 3
May—June	7·86— 3
June—July	7·85— 3
July—Aug.	7·83— 3
Aug.—Sept.	7·62— 3
Sep.—Oct.	7·28— 3

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Wednesday, January 25.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	......	2,250	1,912
16 Boxes ...	38,400	11,25,000	......

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin, Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
3 Bundles ...	......	6,500	......
2 do ...	......	2,179	......
1 Bundle ...	......	2,000	......
1 do ...	......	1,000	......

Importers.	Vessel.	From
N E Bekhore ...	Kasara	
H H H M Sidick ...	Bulimba	
M Mackenzie & Co ...	do	
Do ...	do	
G Perkhan ...	Salsette	
Mercantile Bank of India...	Persia	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th January, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	76	88,838
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	72	83,252

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay "Government Gazette," January 26.)

Mr Baghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Poona, to be also an Assistant Sessions Judge to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Session established for the Poona Sessions Division.

Mr Bajibhai Jadhavbhai Patel, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, was in charge of the current duties of the Divisional Forest Officer and Assistant Political Agent, Dangs, in addition to his own duties, from 23rd March to 12th April 1910.

An extension of service up to the 31st March 1912 is granted to Mr Vinayak Sakharam Panse. An extension of service up to the 31st March 1912 is granted to Mr P J Fernandes.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr Behramji Padamji, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, is extended by six months.

The appointment of Mr Dayanoba Pandurang Elsambekar as a Conciliator in the Hukeri Mahal of the Belgaum District, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

The appointment of Mr Jethalal Bhagvandas as a Conciliator in the Borsad Taluka of the Kaira District, is hereby cancelled.

The appointment of Mr Vishnu Gopal Pranjpe of Hatkhambe as a Conciliator in the Ratnagiri Taluka of the Ratnagiri District and also as a Village Munsif at certain villages in the same taluka, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr Bhawanji Hirji Thaker is authorised to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad District as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

Mr Govind Jivaji Apte, Mamlatdar of Tasgaon, is granted privilege leave for two months, and Mr Govind Vishnu Date, Mahalkari of Shirala, is appointed to act in his place.

In consequence of the appointment of Mr Y B Borkar as substantive pro tem Six Grade Deputy Collector, the following substantive pro tem promotions are ordered:—Mr Hanmant Ramchandra Datar, Third Grade Mamlatdar to be substantive pro tem Second Grade; Mr Narayan Narasinha Bhandarkar, Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem Third Grade; Mr Satteppa Sankappa Ghali, Mamlatdar, Fifth Grade, to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade; Mr Sakharam Waman Deshpande, acting Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem Fifth Grade.

The privilege leave granted to Mr Shivrao Subrao Kabad was extended by one day and the existing acting arrangement was continued.

The three months' privilege leave granted with effect from the 4th January 1910 to Mr Mir Jafferaly valad Nawab Abdul Rahimankhan, now District Excise Inspector, Peint, Nasik District and extended by nine months' furlough has been further extended by three months.

Third Grade Police Inspector Ramchandra Vishnu Tendulkar, of the Satara District, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The following officer, who was temporarily deputed on special duty in the Criminal Investigation Branch, has been permanently attached to that Branch as a result of permanent increase of the Criminal Investigation Department staff:—Inspector Imam Mahamed.

The following officer is confirmed:—Probationary Fourth Grade Police Inspector Nagaya Ramchandra of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Third Grade Police Inspector Shamrao Ramrao, of the Belgaum District, having been transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department the following new appointment of an Inspector in the lowest grade is ordered substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Inspector Shanmukhappa Yogappa, of the Dharwar District, to be Fourth Grade Inspector on probation. Acting Fourth Grade Inspector Shaik Mohidin Sarwar, of the Ratnagiri District, to be substantive protem. Fourth Grade Inspector in the arrangement vice Inspector Shidramappa on special duty; First Grade Sub-Inspector Ramrao Venkatrao Koushik, of the Criminal Investigation Department, is appointed to act as Fourth Grade Inspector vice Inspector Shaikh Mohidin Sarwar with effect from the date of assumption of charge and is posted to the Belgaum District.

On a regrading of Inspectors owing to increase to the cadre of the Criminal Investigation Department the following promotions are ordered:—Third Grade Police Inspector Cyril Pegge, of the Thana District, to be Second Grade Inspector. Fourth (Acting Third) Grade Inspector Hirashankar Udeshankar, of the Panch Mahals District, to be Third Grade Inspector; Fourth Grade Inspector Shaik Ali Mahomad Hussein, General No. 115, of the Sholapur District, to act as Third Grade Inspector vice Inspector Hirashankar, promoted: Fourth (Acting Third) Grade Inspector Narayan Daji, of the Thana District, to be Third Grade Inspector; Fourth Grade Inspector Pranlal Keshavlal, of the Kaira District to act as Third Grade Inspector vice Inspector Narayan Daji, promoted; Fourth (Acting Third) Grade Inspector Keshav Vithal Kokje, of the Criminal Investigation Department, to be Third Grade Inspector; Fourth Grade Inspector Abdul Hamidkhan Abasalikhan Dehlvi, of the Surat District, to act as Third Grade Inspector vice Inspector Kokje, promoted.

DEPARTURES.

Passengers per s.s. "Dumbia." Jan. 27.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Dumbia," to-day from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 5-15 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all other deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection Shed, at 3 p.m., with all their baggages:—

COLOMBO.

Jewa Behai, Mr	Dewar, Mrs and 4 children
Sharafally, Miss	Fernandes, Rev R
Nisbimatsu, Mr F	Clements. Mr W C
Arunachalam, Hon Mr P	Nico, Mr D
Hewavitarne, Mr E	Lucie, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Godfrey, Mrs C	

HONGKONG.—Wadia, Mr S F.

YOKOHAMA.

Nazima, Mrs M	Shino Yabu, Mrs

SAIGON.—Hassoomull, Mr D.

SYDNEY.

Sharp, Mr and Mrs	Kalidis, M S
Rowlands, Mr A E M	Contayar, Mr G
Stephen, Mr M	Rosmon, Mr M
Gortic Mrs	Bartson Mr S
Lizzie Sad, Mrs	Robinston, Mr M
Lafrood Mr & 2 children	Baropis, Mr
Lianos Mr and Mrs and 5 children	Christapoulos, Mr
	Kedaros, Mr
Frelingos, Mrs	Bruno, Mr
Havromatis, Mr	Gayward, Mr
Cominos, Mr	Dominico Mrs O
Forster, Mr A	Giovani, Mrs P
Vassilopoulos, Mr	

ADELAIDE.

Hallel, Mr G	Joseph, Mr and Mrs A and 2 children
Hallel, Mr A	

FREMANTLE.

Giacoma, Mr P	Lingi, Mr M
Giovani, Mr C	Antonio, Mr L
Martino, Mr M	Vinsenzo, Mr M
Lorezo, Mr D	Elliel, Miss

MELBOURNE.

Fitzgerald, Mr	Redfort Mr P W
Provira, Mr S	

NOUMEA.

Dinslange, Mr	Bustaforo, Mr
Cheyssial, Mr	Faure, Mr Mrs and child
Catabelli, Mr	Couty, Mr

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ROBINSON—MAISCH—January 18, at St. Mary's Church, Bangalore, Herbert Robinson, son of the late Captain Robinson and Mrs. J. E. Robinson, of Liverpool, to Magdalene Dorothee, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Maisch, of Bangalore.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Persia" is expected to arrive at 5 a.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9 30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Star Film, "The Flag of Company H." The Marionettes.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session 9 to 10 a.m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.; 9-30 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "No wise employer will lightly lose his old employees."—Andrew Carnegie.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Caledonia" leaves Bombay harbour, to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Dumbea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day, instead of on the 28th instant as previously notified.

NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS.—The attention of our readers is drawn to the advertisement in our notice column, regarding the timings of trains on the Metre Gauge Section of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways on and from 1st February 1911.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST CATHOLIC EMPLOYEES:—The Catholic employees of the Bombay Improvement Trust will celebrate the annual Thanksgiving Mass at the Church of Our Lady of Health, Cavel, on Sunday the 29th instant at 8-30 a.m. Revd. Fr. F. X. Larbolette will deliver the sermon.

THE GATHA SOCIETY:—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held on Sunday next at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort after a discussion on Gatha Spento Mainynee, Chap IV. (Yasna L), verse 4, Mr. A. R. Vesavevala, B.A., will read a paper on "The Sanitary Principles found in the Avesta"

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Instead of a lecture, a talk will be given by the Rev. Dr. Scott on "the Poetry of Sir Walter Scott" to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. E. C. B. Acworth, the Cairn Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring two lady-friends.

PICK-POCKET SENTENCED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Ebrahim Ismail was charged with picking a pocket. He took a purse, containing Rs. 14-8, from the pocket of Passu Tockersey. The complainant was going along the street when a police sepoy saw the accused removing the purse. He was arrested red-handed and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment as there stood a record of four previous convictions against him.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon Nuthibai, a Hindu girl, aged 17, died of the effects of burns received while lighting coal in a boiler for boiling water for domestic purposes on the 19th instant. The deceased, while igniting the coal in the boiler, accidentally set fire to her clothes. She was badly burned, and succumbed to the injuries yesterday.

THEFT ON BOARD SHIP.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Miller charged Abdulla with the theft of tools on board the s. s. "Tabriz." The accused was employed on board the ship, and, when he was searched, tools belonging to the engine-room of the steamer were found on him. He was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. There was a record of four previous convictions against the accused.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March............	Husaren..............	Bohm
Valse	Comedie d'Amour	Colin
Selection............	Songs of Tosti......	Arr Pougher
Characteristic Piece	A Dervish Chorus	Sebek
Scene Espagnole...	Sevillana	Elgar
Suite	Woodland Pictures	Fletcher
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier	Strauss

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March.........	Austria.........................	Nowotny
Three Dance.	Henry VIII....................	German
Selection ...	The Chocolate Soldier ...	Straus
Valse	Die Tanzgelehrten	Ziehrer
Selection ...	Tosti's Popular Songs.....	Godfrey
Valse	The Barcarolle	Fetras
Two-Step ...	Nigger Alley	Andrews

No. 1 Morris Dance ......No. 2 Shepherds' Dance ...... No. 3 Torch Dance.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE current week's programme has been witnessed by crowded houses, which testifies to its excellence. The Marionettes have proved a great attraction and drew large audiences at every show during the day. The current programme will be shown for the last time to-day and the public should not miss this opportunity of seeing it. To-morrow and during the next week a new programme will be shown. On Sunday there will be the usual prize-show from 7 to 8 p.m., when three very beautiful prizes will be given away.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

WE have received in pamphlet form a lecture entitled "The Rearing of Children" by Lieutenant-Colonel Collie, I. M. S., which was delivered in 1910 at the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay. The subject is of especial interest in India, although without doubt, it is of world-wide interest, and all ladies who did not attend the lecture should make it a point of reading this comprehensive treatise on the matter. Colonel Collie points out forcibly the high rate of mortality amongst native babies and quotes statistics showing that in the two years, 1908 and 1909, 58,416 children were born in Bombay City, and 17,107 died before attaining the age of one year, thus of course showing that neglect and ignorance were responsible for many deaths, for according to the lecturer, 90 out every 100 living children born are quite healthy and capable of being reared. Colonel Collie treats of all the diseases common to babies and gives the reasons for the contraction of these diseases, and the best methods for avoidance or cure thereof.

In connection with the marriage preparations of the Tikka Sahib of Kapurthala the expenses are estimated at three lakhs of rupees.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

The Wimbledon Cup.

THE second day's play in the competitions for the Wimbledon Cup and handicaps was continued over the local course on Thursday morning. Rain had fallen during the night and the ground was softer than it has been for some time. No particularly good scores were returned, and the Cup was won by Gittins with 83 for the eighteen holes. He held first place at the end of the first nine holes, which he completed in 41 strokes. Yesterday morning he was round in 42 his score for the two rounds being four strokes better than that of his nearest opponent, Captain Adair. Coombs returned the lowest scratch score on the second day, being round in 41. He played indifferent golf for the first six holes, taking six strokes to three of them, but he finished up well, having a putt for two on each of the seventh and eighth greens and holing out the last in 3. Gittin's round yesterday morning was hardly up to his usual standard as he was pulling his drives badly. He started well with a four to the first hole. To the second hole he was short with his approach and holed out in five. He pulled his drive to the third, but was on the green in three and holed out in five. Crossing the road one under fives he carried the trees with his drive to the fourth, but was unlucky as the ball rolled into the small screen and he took five to hole out. He played the next hole badly, slicing his drive and putting his second into the screen, and he took six for the hole. He pulled his drive nearly out of boards to the long hole but got in two nice shots and holed out in five. The seventh and eight cost him four each. At the latter he was on the green in one and in trying for a two overran the hole and missed his putt. His drive to the ninth was badly pulled, but he made a splendid second and had a putt for three, which just stopped short of the hole. He also won the senior handicap prize with a nett score of 85, Coombs and Jessop tieing for second place with 88. The junior handicap went to Abbott with a nett score of 73. Abbott has a handicap of eighteen and was round the second nine holes in 43. He started with two sixes and a seven to the first three holes, but on crossing the road he did the last six holes in 24, with a four at the long hole and a two at the eighth.

Results:—

SENIOR HANDICAP.

		Score.	Handicap.	Result.
A Gittins	...	83	+2	85
E E Coombs	...	88	Scr	88
J W Jessop	...	90	—2	88
H P T Lattey	...	91	—2	89
C A Russ	...	91	Scr	91
Capt Adair	...	87	+4	91

JUNIOR HANDICAP.

R G Abbott	...	91	—18	73
A C Owen	...	91	—14	77
W Dunkerley	...	96	—18	78
H E Harrington	...	97	—16	81
R E A Elliott	...	95	— 8	87
H B Murray	...	98	—10	88
H R Greaves	...	100	—12	88

WIMBLEDON CUP.

		First round.	Second round.	Total.
A Gittins	...	41	42	83
Capt Adair	...	42	45	87
E E Coombs	...	47	41	88
J W Jessop	...	43	47	90
F P T Lattey	...	47	44	91
A C Owen	...	46	45	91
C A Russ	...	46	45	91
R G Abbott	...	48	43	91
R E A Elliott	...	49	46	95
W Dunkerley	...	47	49	96
H E Harrington	...	50	47	97
H B Murray	...	50	48	96
H R Greaves	...	50	50	100

BOMBAY RACES.

7th Extra Meeting.

Saturday, Jan. 28.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit 6 p.m. on Thursday, 26th January.

SELLING PLATE.—6 furlongs. Chivalry 10-5 Boomey 7-12, Comeback 7-6, T. M. S. 8-9, Signorina 7-10, Ashdown 7-3.

THE ALL PONY PLATE.—6 furlongs. Lady Nannie 9-10, Cheeky 9-1, Comeback 7-8, Leo Grand 9-7, Encourage 7-13, Evening Herald 7-4, Golightly 7-0. Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 4lb.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—About 1 1-4 miles. Young Melton, Devereux, Eva, Oakton, Hilarity, Lancasterite, Master Delaval, Wine Merchant and Mary B.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—About 1 1-4 miles Precious 10-7, Famous 8-0, Urgent 7-3, Racer 9-2, Balmoral 7-13, Best Luck 7-1, Young Salanic 9-1, Well Done 7-11, Saree 7-0, Sir Hugo 8-5, Tunis 7-8, Lama 6-10, Zainulmulook 8-4, Dumra 7-5, Young Fakir 8-2, Braganza 7-4.

DIVISION OF THE NEW MAIDEN PLATE.—5 furlongs. Ready, Kimberley, Brazee, Guinea Merchant, Engineer, Shookri, Young Lad, Dawood Beg, Sayel, Budrani, Sir Hunter, Once More, Sardinia, Turning Star, Dogfish, Dollar, Flyer, Dimshak, Red Monk, Keep Up, Shaif-el-Mulook, Malik-el-Soudan, Lazim, Lord Magdala, Lord Hardinge, Bunsee, Macedonia, Little Laffy, Bheema, German, Darab, Duke Foote, Shihab, Hamdi Pasha, Denmark, Smasher, Harry Johnson, Kamer-el-Mulook, Muswood, Melton, Hoojaz, Roz-el-Mulook.

DIVISION OF THE DADUR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs. Rajput 10-0, Tachreet 9-8, Lookman 9-6, Tofic Pasha 9-2, Jehangir 8-12, Ashroff 8-10, Bay Middleton 8-9, Guinea Mohur 8-9, Minerva 8-4, Gafal 8-3, Salanic 8-1, Saree 7-12, Fahad Beg 7-10, Grey Falcon 7-9, Azzad 7-2, Woolwinder 7-1, Sharar 6-10, Abdul Malik 9-12, Majesty 9 8, Winchester 9-6, Meerjan 9-4, Siriska 8-10, Zinfandel 8-10, Hoodaib 8-7, Zari 8-5, Lama 8-4, Shanwar 7-11, Real Blood 7-9, Fado 7-7, Antica 7-5, Conqueror 7-3, Nishan 7-2, Good Morning 7-1, Panala 11. 6-10.

In accordance with clause 2 gener anditions the top weight has been reduced 7lbs. and the others in proportion.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26.

The fourth game in the second round of the All-India Hockey Tournament was between the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers and the 1st Royal Irish Regiment. The play was throughout fast and keen, and resulted in a win for the Munsters by three goals to love.

MILITARY ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 26.

A Highland Brigade gathering will be held here on 14th, 15th and 16th February. The regiments competing are the Black Watch, Sialkote; the Seaforths, Bareilly, the Gordons, Cawnpore, and the Highland Light Infantry, Lucknow. The programme embraces all the branches of athletics as well as purely highland events. It includes a half mile open to British Army and one mile open to the Indian Army.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 26.

The freight market is quiet. Very few engagements have been made during the week. Six steamers, however, have been chartered at home, for February loading.

The weather in the Punjab is still showery and unsettled and a change is earnestly looked for.

The Lieutenant-Governor arrived on Wednesday at Delhi and after a few days halt will pay a visit to the Nawab of Loharu.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 26.

The depression has deepened in the Punjab, and its centre now is in the neighbourhood of Lahore. The area of disturbed weather extends from there well into Bengal. The precipitation has been fairly general in the Western Himalayas and submontane districts. A few falls have occurred in the East United Provinces and Assam. No information is available from Cashmir. The following amounts are reported: Chakrata, two inches; Simla, one inch; and Ambala, Roorkee, one and half inches.

The forcast shows an increase in the precipitation in the Punjab, the Himalayas and the submontane districts, and in the local rainfall in the United Provinces and the northern districts of north-east India and Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 26TH JANUARY.

Amritsar—Showery. Break needed generally. All crops doing well so far.

Hansi.—Showery. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rapeseed requires fine weather.

Agra.—All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach—Drizzling rain midnight, somewhat cloudy. Cotton plants in flower; showing bolls; show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Wadhwan—Mornings cold and dewy. Continues cloudy. Cotton arrivals expected early. Cotton plants healthy. Cotton crop excellent.

Dholera.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Bhavnagar.—Harvest gathered up; crop small.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain.—Third cotton picking general. Cotton crop estimate eight annas.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower, they want fine weather; cotton crop accounts less favourable. Food-grains doing will.

Bellary.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme north and the extreme eastern districts; Rawalpindi has had 0·41", Ambala 1·25" and Delhi 0·16". Skies are heavily clouded in the north Punjab, clear in the south-west Punjab, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Multan and Sirsa. Day temperature is above normal in the south-eastern districts; night temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in east Rajputana, but clear elsewhere. The air is much drier than usual in Sind and west Rajputana. Temperature is generally above normal in Rajputana, especially at night. In Sind temperature has fallen and is now in defect at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen; the maximum is now in defect in Kathiawar and south Gujarat, but the minimum continues in excess in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Both day and night temperatures are in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and generally lightly clouded at other stations. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in slight defect at some stations; the minimum is in slight excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in South Hyderabad and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is in excess at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The depression is to-day central over Lahore and has intensified considerably since yesterday. Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme north and in the eastern districts of the Punjab. Skies continue heavily clouded in the north Punjab. There has been an increase of cloud in the United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely in the submontane districts of the Punjab. A few light showers may occur in the United Provinces.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SAVARKAR'S TRIAL.

The hearing of the case in which Vinayak D. Savarkar stands charged with abetting the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., late Collector of Nasik, was resumed yesterday, at the Bombay High Court, by a special tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Mr. J. A. Guider, Deputy Inspector General of Police, deposed that in consequence of information received from Ganoo Vaidya, he had had Karve arrested. In consequence of information given by Karve, he traced several pistols from Patankar and Chhaturbhuj.

The confessions of Karve and Deshpande, who have been hanged in connection with Mr. Jackson's murder, were then admitted in evidence along with the statements made by them before the committing Magistrate.

The case is proceeding.

STEAM TUG "SHAMROCK."

Trial Trip.

The trial trip of the steam tug "Shamrock," which has been constructed by Messrs. Charles Brown and Co. for Messrs. Cowasji Dadabhoy took place yesterday, afternoon when a party, consisting of Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy, Sir Charles Friswell, Mr. Graham, Lloyd's Surveyor, Mr. Allery, Government Surveyor, Mr. Lawrie of the London Salvage Association, Mr. Charles Brown, Mr. Mirza Shirazi, Mr. R. Carruthers, Mr. F. Spencer, Mr. J. B. Linn, Mr. Smith, Mr. Reed &c., left the Apollo Bundar at 4 p.m. returning after two hours pleasant sailing.

The "Shamrock" was erected in Bombay by Messrs. Chas. Brown and Company of the Dock Iron Works She is 70 ft long by 15·9 broad by 1·9 deep moulded and is fitted with powerful Compound surface, condensing engines having cylinders 11 in. and 24 in. diameter with a stroke of 18" and the boiler pressure is 160 lbs. Powerful towing gear is fitted A special feature of the vessel is the accommodation, there is a large teakwood saloon forward beautifully fitted out in red Morocco with curtains and fittings to match and having a seating accommodation for 15 persons with lavatories and all conveniences complete A spacious bridge deck with awnings gives one the imimpression of a pleasure host. The vessel will make a useful addition to the fleet of steam tenders in the Harbour and with her sister ship the "Thistle" delibered last month is the second tug completed by this firm for Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Company.

The Government of India have assented to the introduction of the Punjab Panchayet Bill into the Punjab Legislative Council.

Many Chinese Viceroys and Governors as well as some high Ministers of State have tendered their resignation, some on account of Parliament not being opened earlier and some because of disputes with either the National Assembly or the provincial assemblies. The regent is reported to be sorely perplexed what to do and to have said to the Grand Councillors that it was a pity that the introduction of Constitutional government should have only been instrumental in destroying his peace and in disturbing and damaging the public peace.

THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH & ENERGY

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Meloncholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes:—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems: they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case; They are Pearls as you call them and not pills Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes:—That the Pearls are giving excellent result Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 1-14-0 per bottle of 25
Pills. V. P. charge extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 150, Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

MOTOR MAGNETOS, FULLER"
PATENT SELF-STARTING ATTACHMENT.

Start car from dashboard without turning the engine Two types: Standard and Self-starting.

Latest and best. No other Magneto can compete with it.

Made Five World's Records on THAMES, CAR.

"Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Brooklands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th instant."

(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-CARP.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that no magneto on the market can touch it," &c., &c.

(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's Self-Starting Magneto British Motor Boat Club Regatta, September 14, 1907, Cabin Cruiser K. I., won 15 mile handicap. . . . . "The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines."

(Signed) KING & Co

FULLER ACCUMULATORS, BATTERIES COILS CHARGING SETS, AND ALL MOTOR ACCESSORIES

Sole Agent in India, D. R. DADY,
Church Gate St, and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay

He Suffered Day and Night With Sciatica.

Mr. W. Knowles, Tragant Street, Bath, Eng., says: "I was prostrated with Sciatica from my right thigh to the bottom of my foot, excruciating pains would dart. Day and night I suffered. Every medicine I knew of I tried, but nothing seemed to help me. I procured a bottle of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. The effect of the contents of the first bottle was wonderful. I have now used two bottles and have not a single pain. I believe I am ENTIRELY CURED. If you suffer from Sciatica pur aside whatever doubts you may have—in justice to yourself—and give this great remedy a trial."

For external use only.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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FLUOR CREAM
ENGLAND'S PREMIER
TOILET CREAM

Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless — prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.

Of leading Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
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TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Packing). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

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Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus ......Comdr Beats Powell...Royal Navy
H M S Bedbreast...Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman... Royal Navy
R I M S Elphinstone......Lt Comdr A St C Bowden... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 26.

Begonia	2346	Mathews	T Jeewandas
Bezwada	3279	Hannlyn	M M & Co
Caledonia	3529	Howard	B & O S N Co
Canterbury	2733	Willis	T Morrison & Co
Cymbeline	2940	Gilchrist	W & A Graham & Co
Cardium	3914	Welch	W & A Graham & Co
Craigvar	2474	Edmonds	W & A Graham & Co
Clematis	2329	Robinson	Achieu Yuel & Co
Ellaline	2502	Newton	W & A Graham & Co
Epsom	2970	Craggs	T Morrison & Co
Ethiopia	1305	Johnson	M M & & Co
Flensburg	2434	Senlietes	Volkart Bros
Iran	4066	Peabody	Killick Nixon & Co
Inkenturm	3154	Oldmann	W & A Graham & Co
Kasata	505	Elton	M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Tallent	M M & Co
Najimi	2522	Pigot	B & S N & Co
Nizam	2-47	Benson	T Morrison & Co
Oceana	3503	Andrews	P & O S N Co
Othello	3327	Webster...repairing	J Finlay & Co
Onda	3521	Brooks	M M & Co
Perlak	1084	Rcos	Indo-Burmah Petroleum & Co
Rahmany	1872	Coates	B & P S N Co
Vadala	2164	Rolins	M M & Co
Vellore	3168	Plough	W & A Graham & Co
Wardha	2552	King	M M & Co
Waroonga	1609	Bamber	M M & Co
Zambesi	2415	Willis	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
C & R Hurst	2999	Moody	Dunkirk	4-2	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Itinda	3398	Goss	Stream	28-1	M M & Co
F Linga	951	Cutbush	K'rachi	30-1	M M & Co
G Naderi	1168	Gore	Mauritius	27-1	B & P S N Co
H Norfolk	3175	Erland	Antwerp	31-1	W & A Graham & Co
K Hakata Maru	3819	Mocker	Kobe	27-1	N Y Kaisha
M Assaye	4350	Jones	Shanghai	1-2	P & O S N & Co
N Trowbridge	2389	Mace	Dunkirk	2-2	W & A Graham & Co
O Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	28-1	B & P S N Co
P Marienfels	3509	Pothhost	Hamburg via K'chi	28-1	W & A G & Co
Q Moshtari	1100	Watson	Zanzibar	28-1	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tuscarora	3906	Hallenshead	Philadelphia	27-1	W & A Graham &Co
2 Chyebassa	2932	Wadge	Antwerp	27-1	M M & Co
3 Den of Airlie	2270	Robertson	Dunkirk	27-1	T Morrison & Co
4 Merton Hall	2773	Frouse	Manchester	31-1	K Nixon & Co
5 Wallace	2532	Erskine	Dunkirk	31-1	T Morrison & Co
7 Africa	2565	Sererich	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
8 F Ferdinand	3843	Cobol	Trieste	27 1	A L S N Co
9 Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	1-3	P & O S N Co
10&11 Bulimba	1607	Butler	Busreh	30-1	M M & Co
13 Orwell	2446	Home	Port Said	26-1	T Morrison &Co
14 Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	27-1	M M & Co
16 Etonian	2144	Davies	London	28-1	T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	629	Ahmed	Karachi	28-1	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Dawood	B Nager	28-1	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	Mangalore	27-1	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
26	Dumbea	Rebufat	Marseilles Jan 11
	Clematis	Robinson	Calcutta Jan 15

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Bassano	Boxhall	Hull via K'chi
	Pun'na	Elton	Busreh &c
	Lord Cromer	Folkinhorn	Antwerp &c

The Steamer Kasara, for Persian Gulf, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessels.	From
22	Colaba	Calcutta
24	Gwalior	Rangoon
24	Sirdhana	Rangoon
24	Lindula	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 26.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—1,500 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

Vellore s—60,000 cwts wheat 3,500 cwts castorseed, 27,500 cwts groundnuts, 30,260 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—1 bale sheepskins, R M Kooka.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Merton Hall s—3,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—577 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts crushed bone, R Kaderbhoy ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Ellaline s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis ; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lord Cromer s—3,067 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co : 6,500 cwts castorseed and 7,800 cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Norfolk s—2,100 cwts castorseed, A Khimji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 165 bales cotton, Wolkart Bros ; 221 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Marienfels s—3 cwts bustil, Abdoolaly ; 110 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hurst s—226 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 249 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co ; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Trowbridge s—2,000 cwts wheat Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 660 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Wallace s—300 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, K Deochand.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—60 bales cotton, The Swadeshi Mills; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 285 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Marienfels s—185 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Wallace s—201 cwts gum J Nurbberam; 6 pots roza oil, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co: 2.000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s—15 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 5 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—6 cwts khismiss, R E Dadachanji; 125 bales twist, David Sassoon; 36 cwts khismiss, Nusurwanji Bros and Co; 66 cwts khismiss T Canji.

Assaye s—2 pots roza oil, P Kangabhoy and Co; 40 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 30 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 60 cases shark fins, M J Jumabhoy and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Epsom s—2,400 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co; 600 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 300 bales cotton, S Jairaj and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—170 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 80 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Epsom s—950 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co.

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Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 27th January, 1911.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

WHILE the Imperial Legislative Council was busily engaged, discussing the question whether our national expenditure is not increasing with undue rapidity, people in England were pondering over an attempt which is being made to have us spend more. The *Morning Post*, according to Reuter, is publishing a series of articles, one of which declares that the enlisting of a genuine national spirit in India, in regard to the duty of co-operating for the guardianship of the Empire, is indeed the most pressing part of the problem of Imperial defence. Our contemporary thinks that an appeal to national pride in India will have as good effect as the friendly consultation which the Imperial Government had with Australia in 1910. When India is asked to believe with Lord Mayo, that ever shilling taken for military expenditure is so much withdrawn from those vast sums which are necessary to be spent on the moral and material development of the people, we imagine it is little use anticipating the enlistment of a genuine national spirit in regard to co-operation in adding to our naval defences. The writer admits that India is at present burdened with the maintenance of a large British garrison, but he contends that the burden might be materially reduced if British troops could be quickly poured in from South Africa and Australia, and the money thus saved might be devoted to safeguarding Indian interests by maintaining the Indian Ocean as a British lake. If the appeal in an Indian national spirit is to be made on a basis of this description, it will certainly not have the support of those who have any knowledge of the requirements of this country. We have been asked before to contribute towards the maintenance of troops in South Africa and in Egypt, on the ground that they really were outposts of the Indian Empire. But we would have none of it, Lord Curzon, then Viceroy, being most emphatic on the point. We may some day desire assistance from South Africa and Australia, but this will be in addition to the garrison we have, for what Lord Curzon said, in one of his Budget speeches some years ago, is as true to-day as it was then : "These are not the days when the military strength of the Indian Empire can with safely be reduced. The Army is required to make India safe ; and it cannot be said that India is safe. In the event of an invasion or a campaign those very theorists who are so fond of the phrase 'bloated expenditure,' and who denounce any attempt to make the Army more efficient that costs money, would be the first to run round and take shelter under the armaments whose expansion they had resisted."

There are experts who declare our garrison insufficient. That may be. But no one can truthfully say we have a single soldier too many. And if these dreamers wish to build up walls round the Pacific and make the Indian Ocean a British lake, they must not do it at the cost of the safety of India, for the Indian Peninsula will never become a British bowling-green. If Indian national spirit likes to contribute more to naval defence, let it, but that contribution must be voluntary. Indian commonsense will not suffer any reduction of the army whether it be termed a burden or not. There is a scheme of Imperial defence of which we heard much some time ago in the columns of our Lahore contemporary, a scheme quite attainable, one which suggested general principles which could be worked out by degrees. By it India would possibly benefit enormously both as regards naval defence and land reinforcements, at very small expense to herself. The plan was based on reciprocity and combination rather than our individual effort. It was more worthy of discussion at the Imperial Conference, in the presence of Indian representatives, than this absurd proposal, emanating apparently from someone who knows not India. As to the likelihood of the Government of India offering to exchange soldiers in India for sailors in the Pacific, we may learn something from Wednesday's debate on finance in the Imperial Council. We find Mr. Gokhale appealing to the Viceroy "in view of the profoundly modified condition of affairs in Asia to reduce the vast military expenditure and thereby set free funds for urgent objects of moral and material development." Whereupon the whole of his official colleagues rose to justify the growth of expenditure, one being told off specially to deal with the matter of military accounts.

But even official members expressed a desire to reduce expenditure and were able to demonstrate that economy was never absent from their thoughts. They did not seek to discuss the numerical strength of the army except in so far as that was included in efficiency, but they were able to induce Mr. Gokhale to withdraw his motion for the appointment of a committee of investigation. So anxious, however, is the Commander-in-Chief to ensure that there shall not be an anna more spent on his department than is demanded by efficiency, that he volunteered to institute a thorough inquiry. Mr. Brunyate explained the growth of military expenditure during the past decade and reminded the Council that prior to 1900-1, the army was defective in armament, transport, reserves and organisation generally, but action was deliberately withheld for want of funds. It was only when the North-West frontier operations, followed by the South African War, gave Government an urgent warning of further delay and when simultaneously there was a decided improvement in the financial position that Government at last embarked upon special measures for making up lost ground. Mr. Brunyate showed that Government had pursued its declared policy and there was little or no room for the idea that the military charges generally had been increasing in an insidious or imperceptible manner of which no adequate explanation was forthcoming. When the Imperial Council spends a whole day discussing the details of finance and official members occupy hours in justifying questions of petty expenditure it may be taken as a sufficient sign that they are in no mood to offer any further contribution towards Imperial Defence. If they thought for a moment there was any possibility of reducing the garrison and lightening the burden it entails, we may depend upon it they would have suggested it. On the other hand, an unofficial member openly declared that not a single European soldier could be spared from India and more were wanted in Calcutta. Truly, it is the wrong time to suggest either a contribution to Imperial Defence or the reduction of the garrison—though as regards the former it cannot be said that Indian pays her legitimate share.

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LONDON PRESS AND THE ALIEN PROBLEM. DURING an interview with a Press representative the other day, Sir Henry Smith, late Commissioner of Police for the City of London, said that the Houndsditch outrage and its sensational sequel had undoubtedly created a new set of conditions so far as the presence of aliens in London was concerned. He had no hesitation in saying that the alien peril was growing. The anarchists, who were now making London their headquarters, seemed to be of an even more desperate class than hitherto, and their plottings partook of a more diabolical character. This is one of a mass of warnings by individuals, as well as in the editorial columns of newspapers, which flooded the London journals during the next two or three days after the Sydney Street affair. Some of these organs believe that it is impossible to exclude the anarchists and "all that is practicable is to continue the expulsion of convicted persons and have a police force so efficient as to deter the advent of other criminals." We doubt whether the method to be adopted is quite that which these journals had in mind, but it is hoped, of course, that the object expressed in the second part of the sentence quoted may be achieved by the arming of the London police with revolvers. However, that is not everything which it is possible to do, and a much more sober view is taken by another class of journal. The "Standard" has published a series of carefully compiled articles, which bring home to one bitterly the need, which exists in England, for greater powers con-concerning and closer supervision of the immigration of aliens. The Aliens Act was, as is well known, considerably weakened and to a large extent rendered inoperative by Mr. (now Lord) Gladstone in response to the clamour of the extreme section of his party. He introduced a clause into the Bill excluding from its operations any ship which was not an immigrant ship. This was defined as a ship which contained more than twenty alien steerage passengers, who were to be landed in the United Kingdom, and consequently should any smaller number of steerage passengers land from any ship they may pass in without restriction. Thus in 1909, of the 20,471 aliens who came as settlers, 8,541 arrived on non-immigrant ships ; in 1908, out of a total of 21,776 settlers, 8,726 came in non-immigrant ships. As every alien who disembarked from a non-immigrant ship came into the land entirely unchallenged, it will be seen that the Act, as it is administered to-day, affords little protection to the British public, who have a right to expect by this measure, the exclusion of all "undesirables." By another order issued in 1906, the onus of proof that a man, who claimed to be a political refugee was such, was put upon the police and Lord Gladstone actually wrote in an official letter that having regard to the disturbed condition of certain parts of Europe "the benefit of the doubt, where any doubt exists, may be given in favour of any immigrants who allege that they are flying from religious or political persecution in disturbed districts, and, in such cases, leave to land may be given." Commenting on this, the "Standard" says :—"This policy was a direct incentive to every alien with an unsatisfactory record to plead persecution as an excuse for entry, because the difficulty of proving that he was not what he claimed to be practically assured him of success. The Nihilist and the Anarchist, the 'expropriator,' the common criminal, and men who make a living by unspeakable methods, have thus been able to evade the Act, with consequences to England which may yet prove disastrous . . . A remark of Bismarck, in a series of articles on the alien question, is quite *a propos* of the situation to-day. Bismarck said that he considered it a mistaken policy on the part of England. to offer an asylum to Anarchists and other criminals masquerading as political victims—a policy which was a certain source of future danger to herself and a standing bad example to other countries." After the Houndsditch affair we do not think the "Standard" has described the situation too strongly. We hope the present outcry may be strong enough to induce some stringent measures. We consider it would not be too much to give the police powers to deport without public inquiry aliens whom they do not regard as admissible characters.

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MATHURA SCULPTURES. IN the preservation of ancient monuments in this country, local prejudices frequently form a formidable barrier to progress. We get an instance of this in the annual report of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, (Northern Circle), and this gentleman goes so far as to give a warning to District Officers that it is not wise always to pay to these prejudices too much attention. That is a point, of course, on which the District Officers should always give the decisive opinion ; but we congratulate Mr. Vogel, that in several instances he has been able to persuade them to his view of things, and has done some valuable work in consequence. He had proposed that some of the most important Buddhist and Brahmanical monuments in the Punjab, should be declared protected under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. In several instances, District Officers raised objections, attaching in Mr. Vogel's opinion too much weight to their apprehensions of local annoyance, but eventually twenty-four monuments were declared protected. and the question of the ancient site of Taxila is still under consideration. A considerable number of sculptures of great archæological interest have been found during the year under report, 1909-10 for the Mathura Museum. Several of them contain fragmentary inscriptions, written mostly in Brahmi of the Kushana period, the time when the Mathura school of sculpture flourished. More particularly do they point to the reign of Huvishka as the best period of Mathura art. Among the nine newly-recovered epigraphs of the Kushana period no less than six have been assigned to the reign of that monarch and three actually contain his name. The sculptures now found also bear out the belief that side by side with Buddhism and Jainism there flourished in ancient Mathura the popular cults of the Nagas and Yakshas.

Naga worship particularly must have been very prevalent, considering the great number of Naga images, all of which are now-a-days adored as Dau-ji or Beldev. The Nagas were supposed to reside in rivers, springs, lakes, ponds and tanks and to possess power to yield rain. This explains why they were so extensively worshipped by the agricultural population of India. The Yakshas, like the dwarfs of old German mythology, were regarded as keepers of treasure, and Kubera, the god of wealth, was their chief. Among the sculptures found in the Mathura district, there are numerous statuettes of a corpulent deity who may be identified with Kubera or Vaisravana. Sometimes he is accompanied by a female figure holding a child. Sculptures of the latter type remind Mr. Vogel of the well-known groups of Kubera and Hariti, which have been found in the Peshawar district. Images of the goddess of fertility occur also at Mathura. The Superintendent mentions an interesting sculpture obtained from the village of Tayapur, two miles north of Mathura. It represents a female deity seated with an infant in her lap and four children between her feet. The pedestal is carved with a group of children at play. There can be little doubt that there exists a close connection between this sculpture and effigies of Hariti, the goddess of fertility and queen of the Yakshas. The villagers of Tayapur worshipped the image as Gandhari, the mother of the Kauravas ! During his visit to the Mathura district, Mr. Vogel found time to visit the site of Mora, which has already yielded the famous Mora slab. He now forecasts a thorough investigation of the remains on this site, which he believes will yield further finds of great archæological interest.

FROM the 1st February, the import of arms and ammunition by post into India, will no longer be allowed.

IN pursuance of a requisition sent to the Sheriff by the leading citizens of Madras to hold a public meeting in Madras for the purpose of inviting His Majesty King George and Queen Mary to Madras after the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, the Sheriff has convened a public meeting at the Banqueting Hall on Wednesday the 1st proximo at 5-30 p. m., when His Excellency the Governor will preside.

REUTER states that the Reichstag has passed the second reading of the Unearned Increment Bill.

REUTER states that the Reverend J. H. Jowett, President of the Free Church Council, in 1910, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the homeward Mails of the 21st instant, arrived at Aden, at 4 p.m., on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "India," with the outward Mails of the 20th instant, passed Aden, at 2 a.m. yesterday.

LAST Monday, at Calcutta, some "Swadhan Bharat" pamphlets containing seditious literature, were hung on the wall of the Narainganj school. The police searched the school and took away copies of the pamphlets.

MR JAMES PETER ORR, I.C.S., has been nominated by H. E. the Governor to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in place of Mr. Hugh Murray, whose resignation has been accepted. Mr. Orr took his seat at yesterday's meeting of the Council.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 6.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

RARELY have I seen a London crowd wake up as did that which welcomed the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in the Buckingham Palace Road last Wednesday week. Cheers of the heartiest were sent up for the Duke, who smiled all over his face, so to speak, and so smiling, vividly recalled his brother the late King to all assembled, awakening in them a memory charged at once with pleasure and pain. The Duchess, too, looked happy and acknowledged the greetings very graciously. Princess Patricia was dressed in sombre colours and if less girlish than of yore, is not less handsome. In South Africa, Her Royal Highness was greatly admired, and wherever she went her vivacity of manner, I learn, simply charmed all with whom she came in contact.

THE CORONATION.

Westminster Abbey is to be closed from the beginning of February, so that the interior may be transformed by the Office of Works before the great day of the Coronation is here, and it is proposed to construct an annexe, as was done on the occasion of King Edward's Coronation, in 1902, for use as a Royal robing room. Within the Abbey accommodation for between 6.000 and 7,000 men and women is to be provided. Fixed seats will be done away with, and chairs of Chippendale pattern be brought forth.

BRIDES MAIDS.

It is becoming more and more the mode for brides maids to be picturesquely dressed, and Lady Violet Manners has been well inspired in her choice for her attendants-to-be when she marries Mr. Charteris, the eldest son of Lord and Lady Elcho, at the end of this month or beginning of next. Her sisters, Lady Marjorie and Dianna Manners, and the youthful sisters of Mr. Charteris and Miss Felicity Tree, and another friend are all picturesque looking girls to begin with, and they will wear frocks of green and blues, especially dyed to realise to "dear perfection" the original worn by Botticelli's central figure in his immortal "Prima Vera."

ENGAGEMENT RING VETOED.

Dr. Morris Korshet, a physician of Passaic, New Jersey, and a prominent American Socialist, has set a new fashion by refusing to recognise an engagement ring as a fitting present to his betrothed. At an engagement party, given by Mr. Nathan Riskin, to announce the betrothal of his daughter, Gertrude, to Dr. Korshet, the physician surprised the guests by presenting Miss Riskin, not with a ring, but with books of dramatic poetry and fiction by Victor Hugo, Balzac, Shaw, Ibsen, Tolstoy, Zangwill, London, and other writers. In a presentation speech he said :—"In times gone by man either capture his honoured female partner or purchased her from her parents with presents. He placed a crude ring upon her finger. It was regarded as a symbol of inferiority, and made the wearer appear in the light of personal property. Miss Riskin will not be my property, but my equal, my companion and helpmate. What principally distinguishes people is their ability to think and understand. Therefore, I give Miss Riskin something for her mind, and not an ornament for her finger."

ENGLISH IN SWITZERLAND.

The English language has made so much progress of recent years in Switzerland that it is now no longer a question of engaging teachers and "professors" to teach the elements to the Swiss, but of scientific lectures in the English language. It is a sign of the times that the municipality of Vevey has engaged the services of an Oxford professor to give a series of lectures, six in number, from January 9 to 19, on the subject "Art in Daily Life." English among the upper and middle classes has become a "second" language amongst at least two foreign tongues. Apart from scholastics, English is the language of sport, the hotels, and the ballroom. It happens to be the fashion to know "English."

"THE BLUE BIRD."

The return of "The Blue Bird" to the Haymarket for six weeks only, is a notable event in the holiday season. Maeterlinck's exquisite symbolism took London by storm on the first production of the play in England, and now, after a triumphal tour in the provinces the "Blue Bird" has returned to its first English home, and its visit, judging from the enthusiasm shown on the night of its revival, will be a particularly welcome one. The English version used at the Haymarket has been enriched by an additional scene, "The Palace of Happiness," which, while adding to the pointed moral of the story, by no means takes away from its interest as a fairy story, pure and simple. The casts play admirably and spontaneously, and in fact, everything has been done to provide a setting worthy of the play. Mr. Norman O'Neill's music is again a noteworthy feature of the production.

A RAILWAY PORTER ON PRINCIPAL CAIRD.

Sometimes the roughest language, because of its sincerity, is the most expressive. The great Scottish Divine, Dr. Caird, once got a curious compliment from a railway porter. "A railway porter," says Mrs. L. B. Walford, in her "Recollections of a Scottish Novelist," "wheeling his truck load was overheard, nudging one of his fellows, with 'D'ye see you wee man?' 'Aye,' responded the other, staring. 'Ay, A see him. Whae's he?' 'Caird. Yon's Caird. Man, he's a gran wee deevil at the preachin'.' " Chas. Knowles & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of art wall and ceiling papers, as recommended by Hestia. Patterns on application.—104, King's Road, Chelsea, London, S.W.; West End Showroom, 495, Oxford Street, W.—[Advt.]

SALES.

The winter sales have commenced in all the principle shop and very few women can resist the call. The inherent love of a bargain outweighs the remembrance of previous almost militant encounters at the remnant counter. The scrimmage and buffeting are forgotten in the anticipation of gloating over some extraordinary bargain unrealized by any one else, and this is as much the case with the woman who has unlimited pin money as with her less fortunate sister. In the latter case, the joy of acquisition is often tempered by regret for lost opportunities. The woman with a limited income who is lucky enough to have a figure stock size welcomes the Sales gladly. She can get a Paris model at half-price and be quite as well dressed as her fashionable friend who has ordered the same frock, and paid a price which is out of all proportion in comparison to the advantage of having obtained it a few weeks earlier.

TATTING.

Lady Hoare has written a book on "tatting," the almost forgotten art of the shuttle. She is most enthusiastic concerning the pleasures of the old-world art. "To me it has been what I imagine a pipe must be to a man—a companion both in illness and health," she writes. Various explanations have been given for the derivation of the "tatting." Some hold the opinion that it comes from the English work "tatters." Others trace its origin to the Indian word "tattie," a mat, while Lady Hoare herself is divided between the rival claims of "taeta," an Icelandic word meaning to teaze, knot, or pick up, and "tat," an old provincial English work meaning to entangle, or knit. The art itself, so Lady Hoare thinks, can be traced to macrame work, which is the oldest of all kinds of lace. There are many reminders in our museums and galleries of the former vogue of tatting. Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Countess of Albemarle" in the National Gallery shows the sitter with her shuttle and thread, while the Wallace Collection numbers among its treasures a cut and pierced steel shuttle with a floral monogram, showing that it belonged to Mme. Louise, the daughter of Louis XV.

FASHIONS.

Discussing the other day with "one who knows" the probable happenings in the tailor world, we both seemed to foresee wide braids as the dominating factor in tailor designs. The very newest braids are at least 20 ins. wide, and I think these will be inlet about the waist, or about the hips in the formation of coats. There is no mistake about it that such an inlet would "go" to the lines of the figure with an extreme grace, and would make a very happy and agreeable new touch to the suit of serge, charmeuse or ratine. The very wide braid is indeed the chief element with which model making folks are playing at the moment. I am also prepared to see this wide braid inlet around the skirt, and its introduction there will doubtless permit of the material of the suit being taken on to the trimming in the form of battons or motifs. Sometimes this zone of braid will occur just about the knees, sometimes above, sometimes below. I expect to see the braid much enriched by a design in the weaving, as was one I admired very much the other day, bought to form a flat trimming on a wide hat shape of stretched black velvet.

THE ENGLISH ROSE.

Never before, so it is said, has the English rose been as popular as an item of personal adornment as it will be this year of Coronation. In order that it may be made as conspicuous as possible, it will be worn tucked in the corsage, without a single leaf of foliage about it. It will trim hats and will appear upon the very bags that are carried. Every form of rose, from the conventionalised Tudor blossom seen in architecture, and so forth, to the simple blush rose of the cottage garden, will be made much of. Among a number of bags shown as coming novelties by a smart purveyor is one made of rose satin covered with gold mesh, from which hangs a single rose attached by a gold ribbon. The inner petals of the rose, when opened, disclose a tiny looking-glass in the heart of the flower, a useful little trifle upon a vanity reticule.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Proposed Examination Halls.

AT the annual meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, to be held on Saturday afternoon, consideration will be given to a letter from Government on the subject of the Examination Halls.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, M.A., has given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the proposals made by Government in paragraph 8 of their letter be accepted and that Government be requested to intimate to Sir Cowasji Jehanghir that the want of a suitable building-site compels the University to decline with thanks his munificent offer of Rs. 3,25,000. Further, that Government be informed that the Senate will contribute towards the cost of the erection of the proposed Examination halls the sum of Rs 50,000 out of the grant made by the Government of India to the University.

Mr. D. G. Padhye, M.A., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—That in regard to the letter the Syndicate be requested to ascertain from Government whether they would place entirely at the disposal of the University some portion of the proposed Science Institute buildings, and, if so, how much area, and also to ascertain from Sir Cowasji Jehanghir, whether he will please modify the conditions of his munificent offer of Rs. 3,25,000, so as to enable the Syndicate to get the Examination Halls built in the University Gardens, but in a manner not completely shutting up the Eastern view of the existing University buildings and require no more contribution to the cost than the sum remaining in the hands of the University out of the grant made by the Government of India.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At the same meeting, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad will move, as recommended by the Syndicate: That the offer of Rs. 10,000 in 4 1-2 per cent Port Trust or Municipal Bonds from the executors of the will of the late Mr. Gangadas Rangildas, for the foundation of a scholarship in the deceased's name be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate: —the scholarship, to be entitled "The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship", of the value of the annual income of the Fund and tenable for one year, to be awarded every year by the Syndicate to the candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks from among the Hindu Candidates.

That the offer of Rs. 25,000 in 3 1-2 per cent. Government Promissory Notes from Messrs. Amritlal Bhimji and Manilal Bhimji for the foundation of two scholarships in the name of the late Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

One scholarship to be designated "The Bhimji Morarji Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 450 per annum and tenable for five years, to be awarded every fifth year, or whenever vacant, by the Syndicate to the candidate who passes, in the year in which the scholarship is to be awarded, the Previous examination or any examination which may in future be recognised as the preliminary examination for the M. B., B. S. degrees with the highest number of marks from among the Dasha Shrimali Bania candidates, on condition that he studies continuously at a College affiliated to this University and recognized for the purposes of the M. B., B. S. degrees.

The other scholarship, to be designated "The Bhimji Morarji Scholarship", of the value of Rs. 350 per annum and tenable for three years, to be awarded every third year, or whenever vacant, by the Syndicate to a Dasa Shrimali Bania candidate who, in the year in which the scholarship is to be awarded, has joined a college recognized by this University for the purposes of the B. Sc. or B. E. degrees and who appears from the University records to have passed the previous examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates belonging to that community on condition that he prosecutes his studies for one of the said degrees.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. E. Cumming to act as Judge, Small Cause Court, Karachi, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. Wilkin, or pending further orders.

Mr. E. Sands to act as City Magistrate, Karachi, vice Mr. A. E. Cumming, pending further orders.

Reverend H. W. Nelson, Chaplain of Deolali, to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

Reverend G. F. Harvey, Assistant Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, to be Chaplain of Deolali.

Reverend J. Aikman Wilson, Chaplain of Kirkee, to be Assistant Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, for duty at Ghorpuri.

Reverend C. D. T. Mason, Supernumerary Chaplain at the Cathedral, to be Chaplain of Kirkee, as a temporary measure.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend J. B. Emmert of the Church of the Brethren.

Miss Mary Bhore, Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women and High School for Native Girls, Poona, is granted privilege leave for three weeks on half pay in continuation of the Christmas holidays.

Miss K. Burn, Acting First Assistant, Training College for Women, Poona, to act as Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women and High School for Native Girls, Poona, during the absence on leave of Miss Mary Bhore, or pending further orders.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Peers Dimmock, M D, I M S, Medical Officer, resigns his Commission.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles:—Second-Lieutenant John Blagrave resigns his Commission. Roderick Donaldson to be Second-Lieutenant, vice G. L. Walker, resigned. Rowley Stuart Thomson to be Second-Lieutenant, vice J. Blagrave, resigned.

Colonel F. Goodwin, C.I.E., V.D., A.D.C., 2nd B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted eight months' leave out of India with effect from the 1st April.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. J. E. MacDougall, B.Sc. (Eng.), is, on return from leave, posted to the Central Division, P. W. D.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the Wai Division comprising the talukas of Koregaum, Khatav, Man and Wai, including Khandala Petha.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Second Class Magistrate, is invested with the powers of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate to be exercised within the sub-division comprising of Kopargaon, Nevasa and Shevgaon Talukas in the Ahmednagar District.

During his stay in Delhi for the Coronation Durbar the King Emperor will occupy the Circuit House, which will be suitably altered for his residence.

The Chinese Prince Regent has instructed the Grand Council that when the delegates requesting the early opening of Parliament have been dispersed and sent home, all the yamens must be cautioned to make an effort in their respective preparations of Constitutional affairs, so as to be ready in time, leaving nothing and one that may be seized as a pretext by the people for interfering again. Proclamations are also to be published exhorting the people to respect the law, to love order, and to understand that everything has to be done methodically and not by vain glorious conceits.

BRITISH IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

INDIA'S SHARE, A MOST PRESSING PROBLEM.

Important Article in "Morning Post."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The *Morning Post* is publishing a series of articles on Imperial Defence, urging that the subject must be discussed at the Imperial Conference, at which, this paper says, India must be represented, at any rate in the Defence section of the Conference.

The *Morning Post* continues:—'The enlisting of a genuine national spirit in India, in regard to the duty of co-operating for the guardianship of the Empire, is, indeed, the most pressing part of the problem of Imperial Defence. An appeal to national pride in India will have as good an effect as the friendly consultation which the Imperial Government had with Australia in 1910. The vital ocean from the point of view of Imperial Defence is the Pacific, and the chief danger there is a combination of European Powers with an Asiatic Power. Fortunately our position in the Pacific is very strong. We can make the Indian Ocean a British lake, and, with an advance base at Singapore, can command the whole of the Western Pacific littoral, comprising Asia and Australasia.

Supremacy of the Pacific.

The task of holding the supremacy of the sea in the Pacific, with the co-operation of India, the largest and richest Imperial territory in the Pacific, would be easy, but without such co-operation, difficult, if not impossible. India is at present burdened with the maintenance of a large British garrison. This might be materially reduced if white troops could be quickly poured in from South Africa and Australia. The money thus saved might be devoted to safeguarding Indian interests by maintaining the Indian Ocean as a British lake.

It may be presumed that an Imperial Fleet, composed of contributions from India, Australia, New Zealand, and possibly Canada and South Africa, could be raised to a standard exceeding that of any possible hostile fleet-combination in the Pacific.

Martial Races in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" wires that the committee of the London All-India Moslem League has addressed a long memorial to Lord Crewe inviting his attention to the growing aspirations of the higher classes of the martial races of India for a share in the defence of the Empire, and the desirability of increasing the opportunities of Indians for the military service of the Crown.

Several non-official members of the Supreme Council are considering the advisability of moving a resolution for throwing open the commissioned ranks in the Army to the martial races in India.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

To Visit Dublin and Edinburgh.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN 26.

It is officially announced that the King and Queen will visit Dublin and Edinburgh in July.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

To Sail for Canada in the Autumn.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Reuter learns that the visit of the King and Queen to India will not affect the Duke of Connaught's acceptance of the post of Governor-General of Canada.

It is understood that His Royal Highness will sail for Ottawa in the autumn.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

Invitation to Ministers of Empire.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The King, in a letter to the Acting President of the Royal Agricultural Society, refers to the invitation extended by the Society to all the Ministers of Agriculture of the Empire to attend the Society's show at Norwich, in June 1911.

His Majesty trusts that, at all events, it will be possible for some to be present and derive both pleasure and experience from an inspection of the exhibits.

CHOLERA AT HODEIDA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 26.

An epidemic of cholera has broken out among the troops at Hodeida.

MR. E. H. DWANE, Auditor, the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways, acts as Agent, when Mr. Pendlebury goes on leave in the spring.

THE bearing has been concluded before Mr. Hopkins, Joint Magistrate at Alipore, of the supplementary Bomb Case, where Harish Chandra Ghosh is charged under Sections 121 A, 123 and 124 of the I. P. C. Orders will be passed on the 30th instant.

LORD CURZON AT GLASGOW.

Rectorial Address Interrupted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Lord Curzon's Rectorial Address at Glasgow, to-day, was entitled "East and West, a Retrospect and a Forecast."

He was subjected to numerous good-natured interruptions, which he ignored, but eventually intimated that he would only give a fraction of his address.

The interruptions continued until the Principal appealed for silence, as the strain was telling on Lord Curzon's voice.

The proceedings were subsequently orderly.

LATER.

In his Rectorial address Lord Curzon discussed the future. In the first place, his Lordship said the increase in populations had not been checked by plagues, wars and famines. Secondly, there had been an enormous increase of industrial development. Lord Curzon divided Asia into three categories; first, Japan and China, where Asiatic supremacy appear to be irrevocably fixed; second, Siberia, Russian and Central Asia, India, and Indo-China, where the European domination was solidly founded or was likely to be maintained for some time; third, Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, Asia Minor and the entire Turkish Empire, where the future threatened to become troubled and which territory was liable to become a theatre of renewed collision between the East and the West."

Lord Curzon continued: "The dismemberment of China appears to be arrested. The question is 'Will she unite with Japan and share the leadership of the Far East?' At present the omens are unfavourable. The principal needs of Japan are to preserve the national virtues of self-sacrifice, patriotism and simplicity, which are reported by keen observers to be in some jeopardy, to recover from the war, check Socialism and obtain in a peaceful manner fresh outlets for her surplus population.

Regarding India, his Lordship said: "No ground exists for believing that Britain has abated one iota of her resolve to maintain her supremacy, which she regards as a duty to India and to the world. The truer wisdom, while pursuing a liberal policy, is not to encourage false expectations of self-government, which cannot at present be realised. The destinies of countries between India and the Mediterranean cannot be regarded as possessing any fixity." Lord Curzon drew the conclusion that unless there was a violent revulsion, the East and the West would be much more independent of each other in the near future than they had been in the past.

PORTUGUESE NAVAL ACTIVITY.

British Types of Vessels Desired.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

In connection with the reorganisation of the Portuguese fleet, referred to by the Foreign Minister in his Speech of the 21st instant, it is stated that new warships and an arsenal will be constructed by Messrs. Vickers, Maxim, and Company.

A *Daily News* message from Lisbon says that the Government's aim is to secure vessels of British types, able to protect the Coasts in the event of Portugal going to war without Britain's assistance. The expenditure will be spread over a long period and is estimated at twenty millions sterling.

PERSIA'S FINANCES.

Official Posts Offered to Americans.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 26.

The State Department confirms the report that the Persian Government has asked America for financiers, including a Treasurer and a General Director of Taxation.

PLAGUE AT PEKING.

LONDON, JAN 26.

There have been five more cases of plague at Peking. The closing of the Legation area has been postponed.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Peking that that general increases of plague in North China continue. There is still regrettable absence of foreign co-operation. The Government is calling out inexperienced medical students. An urgent request has been made for hundred foreign experts, preferably Anglo-Indians. Bands of Manchurian refuges are flocking southwards and spreading the disease.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The trade returns of the Commonwealth for 1910 show an increase of eight millions sterling in imports and nine millions sterling in exports. The latter increase is mostly made up of wool, wheat, butter and mutton exports.

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE SOLD.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Lady Cheylesmore has bought the Cooper's Hill College.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Bank has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

THE CORONATION.

Entertainment of Colonial Troops.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Lord Cheylesmore is again getting together a committee to arrange for the entertainment of the Colonial troops attending the Coronation. He hopes the programme will be on as lavish a scale as in 1902, and will include theatres, sports, tours of the provinces, reviews, etc.

Status for Colonial Delegates.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The *Daily Chronicle* urges that advantage be taken of the Coronation to regulate the status of the Colonial representatives in London. High Commissioners, says the journal, should surely be placed on an equality with Ambassadors. It is also desirable that they should be Privy Councillors, *ex-officio*.

JAPANESE ANARCHISTS.

Embassy in Paris Protected.

PARIS, JAN. 26.

In consequence of the protests of the French revolutionaries against the executions at Tokio, the Japanese Embassy has been specially protected by the police.

Meeting at Barcelona.

MADRID, JAN. 26.

A number of placards posted up in Barcelona, calling a meeting to protest against the executions at Tokio, have been torn down by the police. The Premier has instructed the authorities of Barcelona to disperse the meeting if the least attack is made on the Japanese Government.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

"Many Absurd Misconceptions'

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the discussion at the Imperial Conference and the debate in the House of Commons will remove many absurd misconceptions about that great document, the Declaration of London.

CONSOLS FOR SMALL INVESTORS.

Sir Felix Schuster's Speech.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

It is stated that the Government is considering proposals to popularise Consols with small investors.

Sir Felix Schuster, in a speech in the City, spoke in favour of the conversion of Consols into three per cents. and their exemption from the income-tax. Sir Felix proposed that bearer bonds should be made obtainable at Post Offices and small amounts transferable by deed.

LONDON PRINTERS' UNIONS.

Conference with Employers Fails.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

A Conference of the employers and the representatives of the London Printers' Unions, who recently decided to strike on February 4th, has failed to settle the differences.

The employers proposed arbitration on condition that the men withdrew their notices. The men declined. They declare that the movement is a national one.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Proposed Alterations still in Abeyance.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Reuter learns that nothing has yet been decided as regards the appointment of a new Under-Secretary of the Colonies in succession to Sir Francis Hopwood, nor as regards the proposed alterations in the Colonial Office, in the direction of assigning the self-governing and Crown Colonies to different Ministers.

WOMEN'S ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Prominent Men Support Scheme.

PARIS, JAN. 26.

In consequence of the defeat of Madame Curie in her election to the Academy of Science, a proposal has been made to constitute an Academy for women. A number of prominent men are supporting the project.

BOXING AT HOME.

World's Welter-Weight Championship.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

At Olympia, last night, Harry Lewis of America, knocked out Johnny Summers, England, in the fourth round, in a fight for the Welter-Weight Championship of the world.

THE Bengal Government has rejected the petition of the "Hitabadi" against the order requiring them to deposit Rs. 5,000 under the Press Act and the money will, therefore, have to be deposited in court, by the 13th instant.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS AND REGISTRATION.

Chief Justice Grants a Certificate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 26.

The Appellate Court has reversed the decision of the Transvaal Inferior Courts, under which the latter declined to issue a registration certificate to an Indian, named Chotabhai, on attaining the age of sixteen, and confirmed the order for his deportation.

Sir J. L. de Villiers, Chief Justice, held that the liberty of a subject was more important than the prevention of undesirable immigration, and ordered the issue of a certificate.

Prevention of Immigration.

PRETORIA, JAN. 26.

The Provincial Council, yesterday, discussed the motion recommending the Union Parliament in pursuance of the South Africa Act, to enact legislation preventing all further immigration of Asiatics within the Union.

The members mostly favoured the resolution, but General Schalkburger suggested its withdrawal as being embarrassing to the Government, who were dealing with the matter.

The motion, however, was pressed to a division, and carried by 16 votes to 15.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Dilke, M. P.

[Sir Charles Dilke took his seat in the House of Commons as member for Chelsea in 1868, so that, but for his absence from the Parliament of 1886-92, he would have been fast qualifying for the dignity of "Father." At the same time, he was born no longer ago than the year 1843. He was in fact, the "Father" of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, by virtue of length of service, though not of the House itself. In his early days he was the head of the fighting Radicals, and preached Republicanism both inside and out of the House of Commons. When invited to join Mr. Gladstone's Government of 1880, he declined to do so if Mr. Chamberlain were excluded, and, his demands in that direction being conceded, contended himself with becoming Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office. He had much to do with the French Commercial Treaty of 1882, and in the same year entered the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board. His principal achievement in that capacity was the successful conduct of the Redistribution Bill, but he also acted as chairman of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor. Since his last term of office, which came to an end in 1885, he had devoted himself assiduously to the study of foreign affairs, service questions, and labour polities, being greatly assisted in the last-named sphere by his second wife (formerly Mrs. Mark Pattison), whose death inflicted on him a deeply-felt bereavement. He had been of great service to the cause of Labour representation, and the miners of the Forest of Dean Division have always given him large majorities since he first solicited their suffrages in 1892. Though well versed upon all Imperial topics, he had never pulled well with the Rosebery section and was the means of subjecting the Liberal Government to a damaging defeat on the Address only a few days after Mr. Gladstone's successor had taken office. Sir Charles Dilke was many things besides a politician. Inheritting from his father the proprietorship of the "Athenaeum" and "Notes and Queries' he cherished a scholarly intereests both in English and French literature, and he was, one might say, the best-known Englishman in Paris. He had himself written voluminously upon the Army and the Empire, and in his hours of relaxation he was devoted to rowing and the rapier. He might have expected office when the Radical section attained power in 1906, but he expected his exclusion with good grace.]

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The death is announced of John Brown Paton, D.D.

[John Brown Patton, M.A., D.D., was the Emeritus Principal of the Congregational Institute for Theological and Missionary Studies, Nottingham. Born in 1830, he was educated in the London Parish School and took his B.A. degree from the London University in 1849. He was Hebrew and New Testament Greek Prizeman, 1850; M.A., Classics and M.A. and Gold Medalist in Philosophy, 1854. He was the first Principal of the Congregational Institute at Nottingham, 1863-98. He was joint-editor of the "Eclectic Review," 1858-61; was Associate Editor of the "Contemporary Review," 1882-88. He assisted in founding the system of university extension. He took an active and keenest interest in religious associations.]

CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Approaching Visit to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

The Crown Prince will arrive in Calcutta on Friday next week and stay at Government House as the guest of the Viceroy. The arrival at Howrah will be public. His Highness will spend the week-end with Lord and Lady Hardinge at Barrackpur whence they leave for Darjeeling on Monday the 6th proximo, returning to Calcutta of Friday the 11th proximo at 12-24 p. m. His Highness will attend the races the same afternoon.

On Saturday evening the Crown Prince will dine with Prince Heinrich of Reuss, Consul-General for Germany, at the latter's residence. Members of the Imperial staff, Dr. Remy, Vice-Consul General for Germany, and some of the prominent members of German colony will be among the invited guests. After dinner the Crown Prince, Price Henry of Reuss and members of the staff and party will motor down to the German Club where His Highness will be entertained to a Garden Party by the members. There will also be a concert in connection with the Garden Party. On the 13th proximo, His Highness and staff will embark on H. M's cruiser "Gneisenau" bound for the Far East.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26.

At the last day's shoot the Crown Prince killed a tigress and two cubs. His Imperial Highness attended a ball last night given by the officers of the Middlesex Regiment to celebrate the centenary of Albuera.

In his record flight yesterday of one hour and six minutes, M Picquet had the misfortune to burst the propellor. He was put to a little inconvenience and had to come down immediately.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany visited the Exhibition to-day and saw with great interest the Agricultural, Forestry, Engineering and Oudh Courts. His special attention was drawn to the excellent exhibits from Germany arranged by the German Commercial Attache and Commissioner General for German Exhibits here, Mr. F. Goeling.

DURING the week ending January 24, 20½ chests of opium were removed from the Bombay Government Warehouse. Of these, one was shipped per s. s. "Moshtari" to Zanzibar, three were purchased by the farmer at Godhra, three by the farmer at Palanpur, one each by the farmers of W[illegible]a and Balasinor, six by the farmer at B[illegible]ch, half a chest by the farmer at Baroda, and five [illegible] the Sholapur farmer. Three chests were imported into Bombay from Indore, and 7½ from Ahmedabad.

RECLAMATION OF BACK BAY.

Government Proposals.

STATEMENT AT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday the Honourable Sir Henry E. E. Procter asked: Will Government be pleased to lay on the Table information regarding their proposals for reclamation in Back Bay?

The Government reply first of all recited the action which had been taken by various bodies in the past and continued:—In 1907, the need for more land in the vicinity of the Fort had become urgent and Lord Lamington's Government appointed a committee to advise on the feasibility of a scheme of reclamation, which provided for the reclamation of 973 acres of which 150 acres were to be reserved for recreation, while the net area available for building plots amounted to 2,139,280 square yards. It is this scheme which is under consideration by the Government. The plans which are placed on the table show what portion of Back Bay will be covered. On one of them roads are shown but it does not represent the intentions of Government with regard to the planning of the area. In the final design the sea wall will not be as shown on the plans but will run in a continuous easy curve which will add largely to the beauty of the Sweep of Back Bay. Government recognise the fact that the reclamation will form a magnificent addition to a beautiful city and that it is imperative that full advantage must be taken of the unique opportunity that will be offered. If, then, the Government of India and the Secretary of State approve of the proposals the Government have made, fresh plans will be prepared and will be sent to the greatest exponents of the time of the Art of Town Planning. The point of view is supposed to be about half a mile above ground.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION.

The main factors on which the financial success of an undertaking of this nature depends are—(i) the cost of reclamation, charged on the area available for profitable disposal; (ii) the rate of interest at which it is possible to raise the funds required for the work, (iii) the proportion which the area of land that can be leased annually bears to the total available area; and (iv) the prices that can be realised for the land. Of these factors, the cost of the work can be estimated with a fair approach to accuracy, and the rate of interest which Government would be required to pay may be taken to be about 3 3-4 per cent. But the last two factors are more difficult to estimate and have been subjects for earnest consideration. Government have been informed that the whole building area could be leased within fifteen or twenty years, but they do not consider it safe to assume that it could be disposed of at a rate of more than 60,000 square yards per annum. Very high prices have been and are being realised for land in good positions in Bombay, but Government desire that sites should be provided for housing the community in a healthy locality at reasonable rates. An average value of Rs. 25 per square yard has therefore been taken for calculating the financial results. With these assumptions the financial statement, which is laid before the Council, has been prepared.

WHO SHOULD UNDERTAKE THE WORK?

The point, to which Government wish to draw special attention, is that no profits will be realised for 31 years notwithstanding that the money will be raised at the low rate of interest of 3 3-4 per cent. This shows how impossible it would be to expect a private company to undertake the work. It also shows that, if the reclamation were undertaken by the Trust, that body would receive no profits for, at any rate, a long series of years, and it is quite possible that, at the rate at which the Trust could borrow money, not less than 4·61 per cent. including sinking fund, it would eventually prove a considerable drain on their resources; and it is clear that, unless full advantage is taken of the credit of Government in raising the funds required, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to provide, free of cost to the public, such an amenity as a large area for recreation, or to regulate the leasing price of the land in the best interests of the community of Bombay. The Government have also had under consideration a larger scheme to reclaim 1,272 acres, and financial statements similar to the one laid on the table have been prepared for it. They show that, if the whole work is pushed on rapidly, the additions of interest will cause the capital to swell to such an amount that, with the moderate assumptions made by Government with regard to the letting of the land, the scheme will not be financially successful. If, however, part of the reclamation is effected rapidly and part more slowly, revenue will exceed interest after the 46th year. By that time the debt will have amounted to 683 1·4 lakhs. The best scheme from every point of view will probably be found to be between the two, comprising an area of about 1,100 acres. It is not with any view to profit by its financial success that Government are considering the undertaking of this great work. They are convinced that the time has now come when the interests of the city demand it, and that, without the intervention of Government, its inception may be indefinitely deferred. It has been shown that there can be no profit for many years, but it is probable that, in dealing with such profits when they accrue, the Government of the day will consider the interest of the city.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

An explanatory statement, attached as an appendix, state:—

This scheme provides for the reclamation of 973 acres of land. The work is to be completed in 7 years. It is assumed that, at the end of the 7th year, 100 acres of land are to be handed over for Military purposes at cost price. The total cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 2,84,41,000. It is assumed that all sums required for expenditure and for payment of interest on loans is borrowed at 3 3-4 per cent., this being approximately the present rate of interest on Government loans. It is assumed that the expenditure is spread equally over 7 years. Thus the expenditure in each year = Rs. 40,63,000; allowing compound interest at 3 3-4 per cent., the capital debt will at the end of the 7th year amount to Rs. 3,30,44,000; the total area of the reclamation = 973 acres = 4,709,320 sq. yds.; the cost price of the reclamation thus = Rs. 7·0167; the cost price of the land to be handed over for Military purposes will thus be Rs. 33,96,100; and the net cost of the scheme at the end of the 7th year (including interest for that year) will be Rs. 2,96,47,000.

It is also assumed that 40 acres will be set aside free of cost for Government House. 150 acres are to be provided also, free of cost, for a park; and 20 acres are provided for open spaces in the residential area. With the land set aside for Military purposes, the total deduction is thus 310 acres, and the residential area will be 663 acres; after deducting one-third for roads the area will be 221 acres; the net building land will thus be 442 acres, or 21,39,280 sq. yds. It is assumed that this area will be let at the rate of 60,000 square yards, each year. The rent to be realised for the land is taken at 4 1-2 per cent. on an assumed price of Rs. 25 per square yards or, per square yard per annum Rs. 1·125 from this is deducted, to allow for cost of collection and management, 5 per cent., or Rs. ·05625; the net rent is thus taken at (per square yard) Rs. 1,06,875.

NET COST.

The first land is assumed to be leased so that the first rent will come in at the end of the seventh year. The net cost of the scheme is, (as already stated) at the end of the 7th year, Rs. 2,96,47,000; deducting from this the rent to be collected in the 7th year, Rs. 64,125; the capital debt at the commencement of the 8th year will thus be Rs. 2,95,82,875.

The interest due on this at 3 3-4 per cent. at the end of the 8th year will be Rs. 11,09,358; and deducting the rent to be collected in the 8th year, Rs. 1,28,250; the capital debt at the commencement of the 9th year will be Rs. 3,05,63,983, and it will be seen that the capital debt at the beginning of the 32nd year amounts to Rs. 4,30,33,080; in that year the rents collected begin to exceed the interest on the capital debt and the surplus is applied each year to reduction of the capital debt, until the land is wholly leased in the 42nd year.

The capital debt at the beginning of the 43rd year will amount to Rs. 2,83,87,831 and the surplus income will amount to Rs. 8,46,811. This is equivalent to a surplus return of 2·21 per cent. on that capital, making the total interest earned 5·96 per cent. It may be noted that if these surplus profits continue to be applied to the reduction of capital, the debt will be completely wiped out at the end of the 69th year from the commencement of work on the scheme.

If the surplus profits after the thirty-second year are not applied to reduction of debt, the result will be:—Maximum Capital (32nd year) Rs. 4,30,33,080; interest on (2nd year), Rs. 16,13,741; net ultimate ground-rent (after 42nd year), Rs. 22,86,355; and balance profit, Rs. 6,72,614.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE MOHURRUM RIOTS.

A CONFERENCE PROMISED WITH INDIAN LEADERS.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay was held yesterday, in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay. H. E. Sir George Clarke presided, and was supported on the platform by the Hon'ble Mr. Morrison, the Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal and the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, members of his Excellency's Executive Council. The following additional members were also present:—

Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad; Sardar Lakhamgauda Basavprabhu Sar Desai of Vantmuri; Mr. Gulam Muhammad walad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri; Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron; Mr. George Carmichael; Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal; Mr. George Seymour Curtis; Sardar Purshottamdas Viharidas Desai; Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos; Mr. Siddhanath Dhonddev Garud; Sardar Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji; Mr. M. C. Gibb; Mr. N. S. Glazebrook; Mr. W. L. Graham; Mr. Herbert Rufus Greaves; Sardar Naharsinghji Ishwarsinghji, Thakor of Amod; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jackson; Sardar Shambhusing Amarsing Jadhavrav, Raje of Malegaon; Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vyankatesh Joshi; Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta; Sardar Rao Bahadur Yashavantrav Trimbak Mirikar; Sardar Davar Kaikhosru Edalji Modi; Sardar Coopooswamy Vizierungam Moodliar; Mr. James Peter Orr; Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman; Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh; Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; Mr. F. G. Pratt; Sir Henry E. E. Procter; Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. H. T. Robson; Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodda; Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad; Khan Bahadur Syed Alahando Yusif Shah; Mr. W. H. Sharp; Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson; Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil; and Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas.

About a dozen visitors, including Her Excellency Lady Clarke, were present during the course of the day.

Messrs J. P. Orr and H. T. Robson, new Additional members, made the oath and took their seats.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said:—Honourable Members of the Legislative Council,—I regret that there should be two painful occurrences to record since we last met. The Nasik trial occupied 69 days and ended as you all know. I am sure it will be universally felt that the enquiry was conducted with singular care and patience, and that in the sentences justice was tempered with mercy. That such a trial should be necessary in our Presidency we must all deplore; but if the true meaning of the proceedings which led to it is fully grasped we may at least hope that some good will result. For the most part the persons convicted were young men who, in some cases, had received a University education. It is impossible to believe that any of them spontaneously conceived the idea of a conspiracy in which murder was to play a part. A young man's mind does not naturally turn to crime of this kind; but certain causes lead inexorably to certain results. Wild statements having no relation to truth, and appeals to evil passions under the false guise of patriotism were able to distort the vision of these young men and to bring ruin on them and bitter sorrow to their families. The seed which has been sown in India or transported from London or Paris produced the expected fruit. All right-thinking men will sincerely pity the misguided victims of dangerous influences; but I trust that every Member of this Council will agree with me that while Government must take stern measures in dealing with such a conspiracy as existed at Nasik, it is even more important to prevent by every means in our power the spread of the teaching which directly led to this conspiracy. We hope that the warning will be taken, and while a considerable number of persons involved directly or indirectly in this case, have not been brought before the Special Court we have no wish to institute further trials. One satisfactory feature arises in this sad business. The Police, Indian and European, did their duty so ably as to evoke the encomiums of the Special Court, and there is not the faintest ground for believing that any improper pressure was brought to bear upon the prisoners.

THE MOHURRUM.

The Mohurrum was this year attended with disorders, which we earnestly desire to avoid. Again, as in 1908, it was found necessary to employ armed force to prevent the mob from getting out of hand. Such a necessity is always most painful, and no one can regret more than Government that lives have been lost. This is not the time to say more than that we shall most carefully consider in concert with leaders of the Indian Communities, whether measures can be devised to prevent occurrences which we must all regard as bringing discredit upon a great religious ceremony and upon our city as a whole.

SPECIAL FOREST CONCESSIONS.

I am glad to turn to a pleasant subject. In accordance with the recommendations of a Committee on which Messrs. Curtis, Murray and Sardar Rao Bahadur Y. T. Mirikar, Honourable Members of this Council, served, Government is carrying out a large scheme for transferring forest land in the Central Division of the Presidency to the charge of the Revenue Department. The effect will be to free about 500 square miles of land from the special forest restrictions, and thus vastly to increase the area available for grazing, while opening out a considerable total acreage for cultivation. This is in addition to 102 square miles in the Poona District, so transferred within the last 3 years before the Committee reported. One happy result of these great changes will be that forest offences, which have figured far too largely in the Central Division, should disappear. This and other measures which Government have taken will show that we are determined to end all legitimate grievances arising out of the conservation of the forests and that we are perfectly aware of the fact that such conservation where it is necessary can be made effective only when the intelligent good-will of the cultivators is secured.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

I am well aware of the interest which Honourable Members take in matters of education. You have had figures showing the very large increase which has been made in the number of Primary schools; but I must point out that this high rate of increase cannot be regularly maintained. There is real danger at the present time that quantity in education may become a fetish with consequent waste of public funds. Bad or unsuitable education may be worse than none, and under-paid and unqualified teachers may do more harm than good. Government must, therefore, endeavour to raise the status of teachers, and this will for a time operate as a check upon increase in the number of schools. Meanwhile I am glad to state that progress is being made in several directions. The revision of the University Curriculum, which was urgently needed, is taking form, and science teaching will, thanks to the munificent donations of four public spirited citizens of the Presidency, be placed on a worthy footing. I hope it will be possible shortly to lay the foundation-stone of the great Institute of Science which, I trust, will not only fulfil a vital educational need, but will be a permanent adornment to the City of Bombay. Government have decided to assume control of the Gujarat College, a measure which has been strongly advocated in this Council, but has been delayed by want of funds. This difficulty has been removed by the great generosity of Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, who has provided an endowment in addition to his large donations which will enable a fine Science Institute to be created at Ahmedabad. The controversy arising out of the proposal to build on the University Gardens site will, I trust, be terminated by an arrangement which will satisfy all parties. I may take this opportunity of pointing out that Government never had the smallest intention of utilizing the opposition to the proposed Examination Halls as a lever to overthrow the Matriculation Examination. We remain convinced that the examination in its present form is gravely injurious to Education and must be modified. We are revising the curriculum of Secondary education, and we shall establish a new form of School Final Examination which we trust will eventually, as in other Provinces, be accepted by the University as the equivalent of Matriculation. These changes will involve a revision of text books and the provision of some new ones, which will be undertaken. We hope also to provide, for the use of teachers, text books in which moral truths will be enforced through the medium of Indian literature and history. We have further laid down a policy in regard to the Government High Schools, which will have the effect of stimulating private educational enterprize and will materially assist in improving the quality of secondary education generally.

At our last meeting it was pointed out that a room where honourable members could write and have access to books and papers would be an advantage. Government have made a temporary arrangement which we hope will help to meet this need until an adequate Council Chamber with the necessary accessories can be built.

The number of questions this year is very large, and it has been necessary to exclude those which were received too late a course which, I intimated last year, would be inevitable. The amount of work which these questions entail is very heavy, and unless they are received by the appointed time it is not possible to deal with them adequately. I am glad to see that several Resolutions are forthcoming. Government welcome discussions on matters of real public interest as being more likely to lead to the realization of facts than the method of questions and answers. We are also glad to note the proposal to introduce a private Bill which will give this Council an opportunity to express its opinion on a matter of general importance, and will thus emphasize the reality of the new powers conferred upon it. Our immediate Legislative programme is not large, but other Bills dealing with Village Panchayets, the Registration of Medical Practitioners and Town Planning together with some amending Bills will, I hope, be laid before you this year. I have now only to offer you a cordial welcome and to state my conviction that our deliberations, inspired by a common desire for the good of our Presidency, will bear fruit in promoting the progress and prosperity of the people and will plainly evince that cordial co-operation between non-officials and officials for which the recent political Reforms have provided wider scope and increased opportunities.

Several honourable members then asked supplementary questions to the answers given to their original questions. These will be found in another column of this paper.

THE LAW RELATING TO HEIRS.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the formal recognition of heirs, executors and administrators, and the appointment of administrators of property by the Courts in the Bombay Presidency be read a first time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal explained the aims and objects of the Bill. Mr. Chaubal said the Bill was a non-contentious one and explained how and when the necessity for the amendment and consolidation aimed at by the Bill came to be felt.

The motion was carried.

The hon'ble member then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the mover, the Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael, the Hon'ble Mr. Natu, the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai, the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh and the Hon'ble the Advocate-General.

The motion was carried and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. Chaubal moved the first reading of the City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill. He said that since the last amendment in 1906, representations had been received from the Corporation asking for further alterations, which experience had shown to be necessary. Most of these had been fully described in the statement of objects and reasons, (which has been published). He did not think any question of principle was concerned in any of them and any difference of opinion which might exist would no doubt be well discussed in the Select Committee, to which he intended to propose the reference of the Bill, were it read a first time. Amongst the principal alterations involved was an increase of the duties paid to the Water Department, for which the Corporation would be under the obligation of keeping that department in a state of high efficiency and under the control of an expert; the exemption from general tax of parts of buildings and lands used for worship and charitable purposes, thus introducing the principle recognized in England; the exemption from tax of tricycles and bicycles; the granting of power to the Municipality to insist on sufficient means of ingress and regress in all dwelling-houses; the licensing of bake-houses and the control of the importation of cattle for purposes of food. An important amendment was that for controlling the smoke nuisance. The provision in the Bill had been made after full consideration. It was proposed that a time-limit should be imposed and this time-limit was one of the points which he suggested should be discussed in the Select Committee.

The hon'ble member also proposed a resolution standing in his name, introducing into the Bill the following clause:—"Subject to such rules, not inconsistent with this Act, as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Standing Committee, shall from time to time frame in this behalf, any article imported into the City for the purpose of immediate exportation may, at the option of the importer, be exempted from the levy of town-duty, if such article is conveyed direct from the place of import to the place of export under such supervision and on payment of such fees therefor as shall be determined in the said rules, provided that no rule framed as aforesaid shall have effect unless and until it is confirmed by Government." This he said was designed to remedy an obvious hardship. The Corporation had made a rule exempting from town-duty articles, which were imported into the City for direct exportation. It was now found that that rule was "ultra vires" under Section 194 of the Act, and the insertion of the new clause was intended to make it no longer obligatory on the Municipality to levy the town-duty.

HON. MR. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said:—In regard to the amendment of Section 391 of the Municipal Act, which has been designed to supress smoke nuisance in the City, I beg to draw the attention of the Council to a protest made by the Bombay Millowners' Association which I have the honour to represent in this Council, (and to which a reference has already been made by the hon'ble mover.) As this is the first reading of the Bill and it is to go to the Select Committee I do not wish to take up the time of the Council with lengthy observations, (especially after the assurance given by the hon'ble mover that it will receive the careful consideration of the Committee,) but I think I would be failing in my duty to my constituents were I not to raise my voice in regard to the character and scope of the Bill at its first reading. The amendment of the Act as it stands is premature and likely to cause a great deal of undesirable friction, and the Committee of the Millowners' Association that carefully consider the question, were of opinion that there was not at present sufficient information of a practical nature available in India on which to base any rigid enforcement of the law. They, in consequence, urged as a preliminary measure, the appointment of a commission of enquiry with an expert of Western experience to advise it in all its technicalities. Your Excellency, the Millowners are not an unreasonable body; they are not blind to the amenities of life which would result, if there were no smoke from the chimneys in the City. They are ready and willing to co-operate with the authorities in mitigating the nuisance in every possible way and our Association suggested that a commission should examine the whole question in its applicability to Indian conditions, and to recommend in what manner the law should be amended so as to produce the least friction and greatest practical results. The question vitally concerns the mill industry in the city, and unless modified, the amended law will be felt as a great hardship to an industry which is the backbone of the City's prosperity, especially as hitherto no remedial measures of a practical nature have been placed before the users of Indian coal to enable them to avoid the nuisance complained of. I do not wish to mitigate the evils of the nuisances; nor do I for a moment wish to defend it. But I consider it my duty to urge on you that my constituents who have large stakes in the industry, whose welfare is bound up with its prosperity are honestly convinced that the new provisions are in essence far more rigorous than those enforced in the United Kingdom, where it is believed, the time-limit is 3 minutes in every quarter of an hour or an aggregate of 12 minutes in the hour, and there is the additional advantage of better coal than Indian Mills can generally afford to use here. The time-limits proposed for Bombay are not a sufficient test. Even the Bengal time-limits are much more favourable than those proposed in Bombay; and if this amendment is to become a law, then I would urge the Government to fix a liberal time-limit of say 15 minutes instead of 8 minutes in the hour. If the Select Committee do this, then it will save me the necessity of proposing an amendment on the subject. If the smoke abatment was to be brought about, the Government should before proceeding with the amendment of the law and its rigid enforcement, would do well to appoint a Commission on the lines of Bengal and secure the service of a competent Engineer capable of advising steam-users with a view to smoke abatement and I can assure this Council that millowners will only be too glad to profit by the advise and effect necessary alterations in their furnaces. In America, where the prevention of smoke nuisance has been reduced to a fine art, the methods employed are far different than proposed in Bombay and they are not only enormously successful, but the Municipalities and the steam-users work hand-in-hand without any friction owing to the appointment of an engineering expert, as smoke inspector whose duty is to study each furnace and advise upon alterations where any defects were detected. If any defects in their furnaces were pointed out to millowners in the City by an expert engineering inspector, they would be only too willing to carry out any alterations that may be suggested. What we need is a well regulated system of inspection carried out by expert officers whose primary function would be advisory instead of launching into indiscriminate and haphazard prosecutions. I hope the Select Committee will modify the amendment of the section in the spirit of the millowners' well-reasoned and dignified protest.

HON. MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, speaking on the Bill said there was no doubt that the mill industry in Bombay would be largely affected by it. He was glad to hear that the millowners were ready to recognise the evil of the smoke nuisance. It was a question in which the whole of Bombay was interested. Those who had watched the clouds of smoke issuing every morning and evening would recognise that it was a serious nuisance to the City. Complaints about the nuisance had been constant, but nothing of a practical nature had as yet been done to remedy the grievance. He hoped the passing of the Bill would conduce to a better spirit among the millowners themselves and would tend to a considerable abatement of the nuisance. Referring to the appointment of an hydraulic engineer, the speaker was of opinion that the Council and the Corporation should carefully consider whether it would be wise to make appointments like these for a fixed period. Recently the Corporation experienced a difficulty in this connection. He thought the law must be so amended as to remove the fixity of the period of appointment and to enable the Corporation to make appointments for shorter periods and to enable it to remove officers within that particular period. He thought it would be possible so to alter the law as to enable to make these appointments more permanent and at the same time to enable the Corporation to remove officers if found necessary. The speaker next referred to the question of the responsibility of numbering houses in the City. He thought this liability should not be thrown upon individual house-owners but on the general exchequer. As to the law relating to declaring houses unfit for human habitation, Mr. Ibrahim said that under the present law the house-owner had the right to submit his case to a Magistrate, while under the proposed amendment he could only submit his objections to the Municipal Commissioner. He thought the house-owner should at least be given the right to present his case to the Standing Committee, either himself or through his representatives. He would support the first reading of the Bill.

The first reading was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Chaubal then moved that the Bill be referred to the following Select Committee:—The mover, the Hon'ble Messrs. Morison, Orr, Greaves, Temulji Nariman, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, W. L. Graham, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Lallubhai Samaldas and Sir Henry Procter, and this was carried.

ADEN PORT TRUST.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb moved the first reading of the Aden Port Trust Amendment Act. He pointed out that up to the present the First Assistant Resident at Aden had been ex-officio Chairman of the Port Trust Frequently he had been a junior officer, and had never possessed the special experience, particularly for engineering work, which was necessary to administer the needs of a growing mercantile community. It was now proposed in the Bill to appoint a qualified officer, usually of the Public Works Department, who would act as Chairman of the Port Trust and also as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Settlement of the body which deals with the Municipal administration and sanitation of Aden As the Chairman would thus ordinarily be a Public Works Officer, Government did not consider it necessary to retain the two engineering members upon it but would substitute the D.A.A.G. Aden Brigade and the Port Officer. Hitherto the custom had been to appoint as a naval member the Commander of the R.I.M. ship stationed at Aden, a practice which involved many changes and the frequent absence of the trustee. It was thought advisable, therefore, to appoint the Port Officer, who, although an Executive Officer of the Trust was appointed by Government, and was the only other Naval or Marine Officer available. The other amendment of importance was one authorising the payment of trustees for attendance at committees according to the custom in force in Bombay and in Karachi.

Mr. Lamb further explained that the officer whom it was proposed to appoint Chairman of the Port Trust was already in Aden, having been called there in consequence of an important water scheme, and he was only waiting for this bill to be passed to take up his appointment. As the Bill was thus a matter of urgency, he would ask His Excellency's permission to have it passed through all its stages at that meeting.

No opposition was offered to the Bill and it accordingly was passed through all its stages.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

After the luncheon adjournment, the Hon'ble Mr. G. Carmichael moved, "That the rules for the conduct of business of the Legislative Council, as amended by the Select Committee, be adopted by the Council." He pointed out that the report of the Select Committee was a unanimous one and he trusted that the Council would have no hesitation in accepting the rules as now submitted. The rules as first proposed were scrutinised with the greatest care by the members of the Committee and some modifications, which had been explained in detail in the Committee's report, had been accepted by Government. One of the principal changes which the Committee proposed was in regard to the first reading of a Bill. As the first reading might be taken eighteen days after publication the Committee did not think the Council should be asked to commit itself finally to the principle of important and contentious bills in such a short time. For that reason they thought that the final settlement of the principles of a bill should be considered at a first reading. The second reading would be a general discussion as to whether consideration of the bill in its present form should be proceeded with. No amendment of any sort would be permitted at that stage but during the discussion of the bill in detail amendments affecting both the principal and detail of the bill might be proposed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Joshi then moved a series of amendments, the majority of which were defeated. As a consequence of one of these a proposed rule providing a discretionary power to take printed or written speeches as read was deleted.

His Excellency, in concluding the debate, said:—We have had a very interesting discussion upon these important points and it is quite well that these small constitutional points should be thoroughly threshed out. We are fixing for the future what is in a great measure the constitution of this Council. It is a very happy thing to me to think that the Select Committee arrived at a completely unanimous conclusion. I hope the Council will also come, to a unanimous conclusion. I am glad that it is recognised that the rules proposed by Government and accepted by Government are distinctly liberal in their essence and conform to the spirit in which this Council was constituted. With regard to the Hon'ble Mr. Joshi's amendments it seems to me that they would fetter the Council, give it less freedom than the Select Committee's proposals and would considerably delay the proceedings of the Council. They would create a difficulty for me personally. The Hon. Mr. Joshi suggests on the first reading that the debate should be confined to the general character and scope of a bill and on the second reading to its principles. I must confess that I have not the faintest idea how I should differentiate between the general character and scope and the principles. With regard to the verbal alterations proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad I do not think they are necessary. It seems to me that the wording of the rules is distinct and clear and I think that if the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai would give a little more study to the rules he would probably agree with me.

The remaining amendments were defeated. The rules as amended by the Select Committee were adopted.

REGISTRATION OF CHARITIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved for leave to introduce a bill for the registration of charities. In doing so he said:

"I beg to tender to Your Excellency my most sincere and cordial thanks for the most valuable assistance I have received at your hands throughout the several months that the measure has been under preparation. I readily admit that had it not been for the kind encouragement which Your Excellency gave me when I mentioned my idea to you in Poona in June last I would have hesitated to bring forward the present measure before this Council. If the Bill becomes law and realises the far-reaching benefits to the public which I anticipate from it, the result will be largely due to the whole-hearted support which Your Excellency has extended to it.

"It occurred to me as rather strange that while Government had passed the Indian Companies Act for the protection of the shareholders of Joint Stock Companies nothing of practical value had been done to protect the beneficiaries under charitable endowments. It appears to me that there is much greater need for the State to provide by legislation for the production of the beneficiaries under charitable endowments. There can be no comparison between a shareholder and a beneficiary. A shareholder is a person of at least some means who voluntarily invests his money for the acquisition of gain, while a beneficiary under a charity is a person of practically no means who stands to benefit by the generosity of the donor. The shareholder requires to be protected from the management of his own choice whom he has entrusted with a certain amount of his capital for the purposes of profit, while a beneficiary requires to be protected from the person or persons in whom the donor reposes confidence to carry out his wishes for the benefit of such a beneficiary. The State has provided elaborate machinery by means of a special Act to protect the former, while the latter goes practically unprotected. I will readily admit that the State recognises fully its obligation in the matter and admits that some provisions are necessary for the purpose. These provisions are embodied in the Civil Procedure Code, but they are of such a nature that they leave the beneficiaries as I stated before practically helpless.

PRESENT CONDITION.

"Section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure deals with charitable endowments. It provides that in the case of any alleged breach of any express or constructive trust created for the public purposes of a charitable or religious nature, a suit may be instituted by the Advocate-General or by two or more persons having an interest in the trust. Section 93 merely authorises the Collector or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to exercise the powers of the Advocate-General for places outside the Presidency Town.

"Many leading newspapers and many members of this Council, who have replied to my communication forwarding to them a copy of the draft bill, have expressed a desire to include religious charities also. I have most carefully considered this suggestion and have come to the conclusion that it is best to allow the exclusion of religious charities to stand. I am inclined to think that it would be best to try in the first instance to educate public opinion to the manifest advantages of registration and filing of accounts in regard to secular charities only, which my Bill proposes to ensure.

PROPOSED OBLIGATIONS ON TRUSTEES.

"The reason why people have been unwilling to act as trustees in the past is not because there are important obligations attaching to the position, but because they are expected to be nullities. My bill will provide just the remedy which is required to induce good men to act as trustees. They will then be assured that the trust deed will be open to the public and that the accounts must be annually audited and filed for public inspection. That they will under the altered circumstances of the case be protected from motives being attributed to them and that there will be a better administration of, charitable endowments. Far from having the effect of discouraging people from accepting the position and accentuating the difficulties of getting them, which is experienced at present, my bill will have the effect of removing the difficulties in the matter which now admittedly exist and secure for the administration of charitable endowments a better class of men, ready and willing to sacrifice their time in the cause of charity.

"As far as I can find this is the first time when a non-official member has approached this august assembly with a private Bill, and I hope you will agree with me in thinking that the occasion demands a full and complete exposition of the entire case. I have received most valuable help from Mr. Leslie Crawford who devoted a great deal of his valuable time in discussing with me the draft Bill. Members of this Council, both official and non-official, who considered the provisions of my Bill have put before me many valuable suggestions. My thanks are specially due to the Hon. Mr. Chaubal, for the most ready assistance he rendered to me during all the time that the Bill was under preparation. In conclusion, I would urge the Council to give favourable consideration to the resolution, which I am placing before them and to accept it unanimously."

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad confessed that some, at any rate, of the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim had not appealed to him. The case of Joint Stock Companies supplied no analogy to that of the Trustees for Charities, and he believed the Indian Trust Act was expressly made inapplicable to Charitable at all. Even in England trustees of charitable institutions were not bound in law to give accounts to the beneficiaries. Mr. Ibrahim's resolution related to a very difficult matter, which required very anxious consideration at the hands of the Council. He (the speaker) however agreed that the present state of things as regarded charitable trusts was not very desirable.

Rao Bahadur Joshi and the Sirdar of Ichalkaranji were against the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed and the Hon'ble Mr. Vishindas were strongly in favour of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sardar Motilal also supported the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sardar Davar Modi said the principle of the Bill brought forward by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was a sound one. He would even advocate the inclusion of religious charities in the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal said as that Government had no objection, he presumed the Bill would go through the earlier stages.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola replying to the debate said he was delighted to see the strong support given by the honourable members to his Bill. He however was not prepared to include religious charities in it.

The Council granted leave to introduce the Bill.

The Council then adjourned till noon to-day.

Questions and Answers.

THE following are the questions asked by the Honourable members at Thursday's meeting of the Council, and the answers given by Government:—

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rodda asked:—Will Government be pleased to make early arrangements to give effect to the increase of pay in the case of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Hospital Assistants) as the matter is pending for a long time and as the promotion of this class of officers in other Provinces has already been given effect to? The reply was:—The subject is at present under active consideration and orders will be issued as soon as possible.

FAIR AT HIRE-KURUVATTI.

In answer to a question by Mr. Rodda, the Government replied:—Government are aware that the Madras Government as a precaution against an outbreak of plague at Kuruvatti in the Bellary district prohibited from 1st to 25th March 1910 pilgrimage to the festival and cattle fair held at that place. Government have no specific information as to the relative importance of the cattle fair held at Kuruvatti. Fairs are held at six other places in the Karnatak, viz., Devargudd, Jath (Yellamma), Hosritti, Kudla, Mangalli and Rattiball, to which it is most probable recourse would be had if the fair at Kuruvatti were temporarily closed. So far as Government are aware there are no objections to permitting a cattle fair to be held at Chick-Kuruvatti.

Rao Bahadur Rodda asked: What measures have Government taken for the opening of a Model Farm for the Konkan district on the self-supporting basis (as proposed by Sir John Muir Mackenzie)? The reply was: The question of establishing an experimental farm in the Konkan is under consideration, but it is not contemplated to make it self-supporting.

Mr. Rodda also asked: Will Government be pleased to say whether there are any reasons against retaining the old system of writing receipts of assessment in a receipt book in charge of land-holders instead of giving a small printed chit which does not give any particulars and which is very convenient (? inconvenient) to preserve? The reply was: The main reason against retaining the old system of writing receipts in receipt books in charge of landholders is that under that system it was impossible to secure that each payment was entered up in the receipt book at the time it was made. Under the new system the revenue payer can always insist on the immediate issue of a receipt.

EDUCATIONAL GRANT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Garud asked: Will Government be pleased to state—(a) the amount of the Educational Grant which the Municipalities and Local Boards of the Central Division are entitled to receive? (b) How much of their share remains unpaid and for what reasons? The Government replied: By Government Resolution No. 1749, dated 29th August 1903, the limit of aid to Local and Municipal Boards was raised from one-third to one-half of their total expenditure on primary education and grants at half the expenditure incurred in 1902-03 were sanctioned to all the Boards. But the increased grants were given on the distinct understanding that the additional grant received would be spent on developing and extending primary education and not in relieving the Board of a part of the expenditure already incurred. It was also laid down that the grants would be revised at the discretion of Government after consideration of the financial conditions prevailing from time to time. Thus all that the Boards are entitled to receive are the grants fixed in 1903 plus any additional grants since sanctioned by Government. In the case of Local Boards the Government grants exceed the one-half limits by Rs. 77,180, while in the case of Municipalities they fall short of this proportion by Rs. 35,819. In view of the more pressing need of improving the pay of primary teachers and extending primary education in local areas no provision has yet been made for a general revision of the grants to Municipalities but the subject has not been lost sight of.

Mr. Garud asked:—Will Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the advisability of revising the contribution to the Local Boards from Provincial Revenue in lieu of the one-anna-in-the rupee cess on Excise Revenue in view of the expansion of that Revenue?

The reply was:—The contribution paid to Local Boards on account of excise revenue was granted as a matter of grace, and is not subject to revision on account of expansion of that revenue.

EXCLUDED PAPERS.

Mr. Garud asked:—Will Government be pleased to lay on the Table a list of Papers ordered to be excluded from aided and registered libraries? and will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which led to this order?

The reply was:—The list required by the Honourable Member is as follows:—

English Mahratta.

Anglo-Gujarati—Arya Prakash and Gujarati.

Marathi and Gujarati.—Hind Vijaya (Baroda)

Gujarati.—Amrit Mani, Baroda Gazette (Baroda), Bharat Jivan, Jain Vijaya, Rajasthan, Shakti (Surat) and Swadeshi Mitra (Karachi).

Gujarati and Hindi.—Jain.

Kanarese.—Kannada Kesari, Karnatak Patra, Karnatak Vritt.

Marathi.—Bhala Bhagwa Jhenda, Dharma, Kesari, Mumukshu, Prakas, Pratod, Pudhari (Baroda), Rashtrabodh, Shri Shivaji Vijaya and Sudhakar.

Mr. Garud further asked: Whether any prosecutions were instituted against these papers? If so, with what result? Whether any warning was given to the editors before this order was issued? Wheter they propose to make this order permanent or limit it to a certain short period?

The Government replied:—In 1909 the attention of Government was drawn to the fact that in certain cases aided and registered libraries were being used for purposes that Government could not approve. Literature of a harmful character was being taken in and the premises were being utilized for meetings at which sedition was openly talked. Libraries are intended to be places for reading, writing and friendly intercourse, and as one condition of Government aid or of registration is that the institution should be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Educational Department, Government laid down the following rules:—(1) There shall be a Managing Committee responsible for the administration of the Library, with Secretary to carry on correspondence. (2) Authenticated lists shall be kept of all books, papers, etc., in the library. (3) A list of the periodicals and books subscribed for or added to the Library shall be submitted each year on the 1st of April to the Director of Public Instruction. (4) No periodicals or books which have been notified to the Committee by the Director of Public Instruction as objectionable shall be added to or retained in the Library. The Library shall not be used for any political meeting, nor for any other proceedings which are likely to create a feeling of disaffection towards the Government or to offend the religious susceptibilities of any community. No public meeting of any other kind shall be held in it without the previous permission of the authority empowered by the Director of Public Instruction to grant such permission. In cases where any doubt arise, the decision of the Director of Public Instruction shall be final. The Library shall be open to inspection by any officer of Government whom the Director of Public Instruction may empower to inspect it. Rule 4 empowers the Director to exclude periodicals and books that he has notified to be objectionable. In exercise of this power the papers mentioned in the answer to the Honourable Member's question have been excluded from registered or aided libraries. (b) The Editors of the "Bhala," the "Kesari" and the "Pratod" only have been prosecuted. (c) In 1906, the Editor of the "Bhala" was sentenced to simple imprisonment for 6 months and fined Rs. 1,000. In 1897, the Editor of the "Kesari" was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. In 1908 he was sentenced to transportation for 6 years, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. In 1897 the Editor of the "Pratod" was sentenced to transportation for life, but the sentence was reduced in appeal to one of one year's rigorous imprisonment. In 1909 he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

(d) No special warning with reference to the action described in the answer to question 8 (a) was given to the Editors.

(e) The continuance or discontinuance of exclusion will depend on the tone of the particular newspaper in each case.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

Mr. Garud asked: Will Government be pleased to ask the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, to state the reasons which have induced them to come to the conclusion that there is no real necessity for an Intermediate Class accommodation?

The Government replied: The Board of the G.I.P. Railway Company have stated that they will wait to see the effect of the revised fares recently introduced before taking up the subject again.

SALE OF LIQUOR.

Mr. G. K. Parekh asked: Will Government be pleased to say whether there is any difficulty in their issuing orders prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors under 14 to all license-holders instead of waiting for the expiration of each license? The reply was: The sale of liquor to children under 14 is now prohibited under all retail licenses.

KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM.

Mr. Parekh asked:—(a) Whether the Kindergarten system of teaching had been adopted in 1901-02 in the infant classes of the Vernacular schools of the Northern Division? (b) Whether the Kindergarten teaching appliances were supplied to these schools? (c) Whether teaching according to the Kindergarten system has still been kept up in the infant classes of the schools in the Northern Division.

The Government replied that inquiries were being made.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to say whether they are aware that in the City of Bombay some licensees sublet their liquor licenses and receive in return annual or monthly fees from the sublicencees in addition to the amount payable for the license?

The reply was:—Government have no information as to the existence of the practice referred to in the City of Bombay. Under all licenses, except those for permanent and temporary refreshment stalls, subletting is prohibited without the written permission of the Collector. The Collector has adequate power to deal with any instance of infringement of the license conditions that may come to his notice. If the Honourable Member will bring instances of this practice to the notice of the Collector, they will be dealt with.

TEMPERANCE READING.

Mr. Parekh asked:—Having regard to the fact that a single lesson on temperance in the course of the whole series of Readers is insufficient will Government be pleased to state whether they intend to introduce such lessons in each grade of the Readers both for Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular schools?

The reply was:—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the latter part of the reply to question No. 9 put by the Honourable Mr. Siddhanath Dhonddev Garud at the Council Meeting held on 12th March 1910. There are actually two lessons on temperance in the vernacular readers, besides a number of allusions in other lessons to the evils of drinking and smoking. Readers used in Anglo-Vernacular Schools are not departmental books, but are published by various firms. Government will consider the Honourable Member's suggestion for more lessons on the subject when the Vernacular Readers are revised or new Readers are prepared; but they do not admit the necessity for such lessons in the lower standards which include only very young children.

Mr. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to say—(a) What has been the result of the experiments of employing Law and Arts Graduates of the University for the purpose of conducting Police prosecutions instead of officers from the regular staff of Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, wherever the same have been made?

The reply was: Out of a total of 38 prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspector, seven are graduates, but they are all enrolled police officers and the previous system of appointing prosecutors without requiring them to go through the police training school is no longer in force. Government do not propose to alter the existing system.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TO PANVEL.

Mr. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to say what has become of the scheme of connecting Kalyan with Panvel, Belapur and Karjat by means of a light railway?

The Government replied: An application has been submitted to Government for a concession in connection with a light railway from Kalyan to Panvel. It is under the consideration of the Railway Board.

STUDENTS' QUARTERS.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad asked:—Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the remarks of the Colleges Inspection Committee appointed by the Syndicate of the Bombay University strongly condemning the rooms in the new students' quarters for the Grant Medical College and saying that the said rooms "look more like cells in which students are to be immured than rooms in which they are to dwell." The reply was in the affirmative.

Mr. Setalvad also asked:—Whether Government have taken any and if so what steps to remedy the shortcomings pointed out by the Committee with regard to the said quarters? The reply was that the matter was being considered.

Mr. Setalvad asked:—Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the remarks of the Colleges Inspection Committee regarding the unsatisfactory state of the students' residential quarters for the Elphinstone College and whether Government have taken any, and if so what steps to remedy the shortcomings pointed out by the Committee regarding the said quarters? The reply was:—Some time before the Committee's report was received the plans and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 27,658, for making additions and alterations to the hostel in question had been sanctioned by Government. The work has now been carried out with the exception of two small items which will be completed shortly.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. Setalvad finally asked:—Whether any, and if so what decision has been arrived at on the representations sent to Government by the City Improvement Trust and the Bombay Municipal Corporation in respect of the Government contribution towards the resources of the City Improvement Trust? The reply was:—The question is under the consideration of Government and it is hoped that a pronouncement may be made shortly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked; Has the attention of Government been drawn (a) to the leading articles which appeared in the Akhbar-i-Islam of Bombay on October 4th, 14th and 15th? (b) to the fact that only one day in the whole year is declared as a Mahomedan public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act and that such important days as the Ramazan Eed, the Bakri-Eed and the day of the birth and death of the prophet of Islam are not recognised as public holidays? The answer was in the affirmative.

Mr. Ibrahim further asked: Will Government be pleased to take into their favourable consideration the desirability of notifying as public holidays in the lists to be published hereafter the three Mahomedan holidays mentioned in the preceding interpellation?

The reply was: Government will give the matter consideration. In deciding as to what days should be notified as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, Government give such effect as is possible without unduly increasing the number of holidays to the advice of representative Committee, some of the members of which are nominated by bodies on which it is understood that Mahomedans are represented.

COCAINE SMUGGLING.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked: Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a return of the quantity of smuggled cocaine seized in Bombay during the last twelve months ending 31st December 1910 and the amount paid to Officers and Inspectors concerned in the seizures by way of rewards?

The following reply was given to this question:—The following is a statement showing the quantity of smuggled cocaine seized in Bombay City during the last twelve months ending 31st December 1910 and the amount paid to officers and inspectors concerned in the seizures by way of rewards. Quantity of cocaine seized:—Oz. 1,166, grs. 468; amount of rewards granted, Rs. 5,277-8-0. [This amount does not include rewards on account of seizures made during the months of October to December 1910 as these rewards are still to be sanctioned and paid.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy also asked:—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the inadequacy of maximum punishment meted out to cocaine smugglers under the existing law in Bombay and do Government contemplate any measure to secure adequate punishment of wholesale smugglers?

The reply stated:—The matter has attracted the attention of Government and proposals for the amendment of the existing law are under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta asked:—Will Government be pleased to say whether action is being taken to represent to the Foreign Governments, within whose dominions cocaine is manufactured, the desirability of bringing cocaine manufacture, under state control, and limiting its sale to licensed chemists? The reply was that the matter will be considered.

THE VICEROY GIVES A DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

A dinner party was given by Their Excellencies at Government House to-night, the guests including the Aga Khan and Sir Edward Baker, Justice Chitty, Lieutenant General Yermoloff, Mr. J. Andrew, Mr. L. C. Porter, Mr. H. O. Quin, Mr. C. K. Gokhale, Sir Vithaldas Thakersey and Sir Sasoon David.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

[BY FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.]

PARIS, JAN. 10.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

Reciprocity Condemned.

In an important speech at Montreal yesterday the Hon. Clifton Sifton, ex-Minister of the Interior and now Chairman of the Dominion Conservation Commission, came out flatly against reciprocity with the United States.

"If it be true," he said, "that we must conserve our resources to secure a virile and well-nourished population, it must be clear that this is not the time to take down the bars and turn these resources over to the United States."

This remark was greeted by loud applause. Mr. Sifton said that if the reciprocity negotiations met with the success that was hoped for it "would mean indubitably that our trade, our business and our very life would become mixed up with the United States. We should become more and more dependent on them, with the ultimate end of political union."

"My view," said Mr. Sifton, "is that the best way to continue good relations between Canada and the United States is that each should attend to its own business independently, and have no entanglements —nothing in the world to quarrel about."

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

Washington.

I understand that the British Government have intimated to the Washington Government their willingness to open negotiations for an arbitration treaty as proposed by Mr. Taft, provided that reasonable assurances are given that the treaty will be ratified by the Senate, as his Majesty's Government would not regard with favour the negotiation of a treaty only to have it rejected by the Senate, as was done with the Pauncefote-Olney treaty of arbitration.

Whether Mr. Taft can give these assurances cannot be determined at this time, as further discussion of the subject with Senators will be necessary to ascertain their attitude.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

Hopes of a German Alliance.

The Pekin telegrams reporting the prevalence of a belief that China is about to approach Germany in the hope of securing an ally was telegraphed here to-day, and appears conspicuously in to-night's newspapers.

As so often happens when the Berlin Press reproduces foreign news from London journals, on which it is almost entirely dependent for such intelligence, the telegram is quoted in a distorted form. According to the version of the "Berliner Tageblatt," the "Daily Mail" claims to know "that China has approached Germany" with a view to an alliance. The "Tageblatt" thinks it is hardly necessary to point out that the purpose of this telegram is to arouse suspicion against Germany in St. Petersburg and Tokio."

China's admitted quest of a foreign alliance has undoubtedly envisaged Germany, but so far, I am assured to-night, Germany has neither received nor made definite overtures, and China on her part has taken no steps which can be described as a move in the direction of an alliance.

An ardent protagonist of a partnership with Germany recently reached Pekin in the new Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Yint Chang, a graduate in the German Army and for many years the Chinese diplomatic representative at the Kaisers Court. China has been actively on the look-out for a European or American alliance for the past six months. Her desires in the direction were whetted by the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Agreement last summer. This agreement is interpreted by Chinese statesmen as the first step for the partition of the Empire.

China would have preferred an alliance with the United States, into whose arms—said General Yint Chang in Berlin on the eve of his departure for Pekin—the Russo-Japanese Agreement had 'driven' his country. America was considered a less selfish partner than a great European military and Naval Power. It was finally brought home to the Pekin regime, however, by numerous eminent Chinese who have served in diplomatic capacities in Washington that "no entangling foreign alliances" continues to be the keynote of American external policy. Reluctantly, therefore, China has turned her eyes to Europe, but she realises the necessity of proceeding cautiously lest any combination she effects should sharpen the animosities of certain powerful neighbours to a degree that might easily prove disastrous.

Two Chinese naval and military Commissions, headed by members of the Imperial Dynasty visited Germany last year and the Kaiser personally stage-managed the attentions of which they were object. After visiting Berlin, Hamburg, Essen, Kiel, and Wilhelmshaven the visitors left with very vivid impressions of the splendour and generosity of the German Power.

Commenting on the British suggestion that the terminus of the Baghdad Railway on the Persian Gulf must be in English hands, the "Vossische Zeitung," which is now in the front rank of the German Anglophobe Press, says:—

"There can be no question of anything of this sort. Germany has left no doubt on this point. If England still insists, then Germany will simply go over England's head. If the English sum up all the successes their hostility to Germany has attained in the past decade a round 'O' is the result. The continuance of such a policy will not improve matters."

The Persian Charge d'Affaires in Berlin has been recalled to Teheran for the purpose of entering the service of the Regent. The German Press states that there is ground for assuming he has been summoned "to give counsel concerning German interest in Persian railway questions."

LIBERTY STATUE FLIGHT.

Mr. Grahame White's Appeal.

A meeting of the International Aeronautical Federation will take place in Paris to-day, when appeals will be heard in regard to two important events which were contested in the United States last year.

The Swiss Aero Club are appealing against the decision regarding the balloons representing that country in the Gordon Bennett international balloon race, which were placed fourth and sixth respectively. The Swiss competitors claim that they were heavily handicapped by the inadequate supply of gas provided by the American Aero Club, and were thus unable to start on an equality with Messrs Halwey and Post, to whom the cup was awarded.

The other appeal is raised by Mr. Grahame White, who complains of unfair treatment in connection with the flight round the Statue of Liberty at the New York, the prize for which was awarded to the late Mr. Moisant, one of the American airmen.

Well-known members of the Aero Club of Great Britain who have arrived in Paris for the meeting and the subsequent dinner include Messrs. Roger W. Wallace (president), Griffith Brewer, V. Ker Seymer, J. E Moore Brabazon, H. E. Perrin (secretary), and Claude Grahame White. The Americans include Mr Edgard Mix, the Gordon Bennett Cup winner in 1909.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

In the annual Regatta to be held under the auspices of the above Club in February between 18th and 25th, it is contemplated having a race for motor boats.

Prospective starters are requested to send particulars of their engine power and length overall and water line to the Hon. Secretary, sailing Committee R. B. Y. C.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE HOUNDSDITCH AFFAIR.

"Choking Beasts of Prey in British Blood."

Mr. Winston Churchill has, according to "Reynolds's Newspaper," written the following letter to Sir Henry Dalziel, M. P.:—

Home Office, January 6, 1911.

Dear Sir Henry Dalziel,—I am much obliged to you for the bulky file of unfavourable comments upon the action of the Metropolitan and City Police in the Stepney affair, which you have been good enough to collect and send me. I share your surprise that a section of our fellow-countrymen should be so ready to join in the carping and sneering criticisms of the ill-informed Continental Press. The vast majority of Englishmen have full confidence in the courage, discipline, and good sense of the London police force, whose readiness to make any sacrifices which the public interest may require has so often been proved. There are, and there ought to be, other ways of dealing with beasts of prey than by choking them in British blood.

Let me add that at the proper time I shall be prepared to answer from my place in Parliament any criticisms upon the conduct of the police in this matter which members of the House of Commons may, with full knowledge of the facts, deem it their duty to make.—Believe me, yours sincerely,

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

VOLUNTEER INSTRUCTORS.

Provision of Hot Weather Establishments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

In connection with the provision of hot weather establishments for Volunteer Instructors, the Government of India have decided, (a) that hot weather establishments shall be continued to be provided at the expense of the State for instructors appointed under the old rules as regards pay, etc. and (b) that such establishments shall not be provided at the expense of the State for instructors appointed to Volunteer Corps after January 3, 1910.

POWERS TO MORTGAGEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 26.

The "Fort St. George Gazette" has just published the text of the Draft Bill, which is proposed to be introduced into the local Legislative Council by the Government, with a statement of objects and reasons, to enable persons who are not proprietors of estates, but who are mortgagees, lessees or others who possess similar interest in estates under the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act of 1894, the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act of 1895, and the Madras Surveys and Boundaries Act of 1897, to exercise powers and discharge of duties of 'proprietors' under the said Acts.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

The transport "Dongola" from Southampton, with the First King's Own Scottish Borderers and Drafts for the 3rd Middlesex and 2nd Royal North Lancasters, is expected at Bombay on the 13th proximo.

RECHABITES IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26.

The deputation of officers of the Rechabite Order from England consisting of Messrs. Phillipson and Churchill who are touring in India on their way to Australia, escorted by Mr. Dye, Secretary of the Indian Branch, arrived yesterday at Allahabad which is the head-quarters of the order in India, after having held successful meetings in the principal stations of the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab. They addressed a meeting, at which a large number of persons interested in the temperance cause was present, and, among other things, mentioned that during the thirteen days they had been in the country they had added over two hundred members to the rank of their order.

REPORTED UNREST IN SWAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

The "Englishman's" Frontier correspondent reports unrest in Swat, where the Mullah Pittai is starting a movement against the Khan of Dir, the fighting having already begun. No confirmation has been received.

RUSSIAN MARKET FOR INDIAN TEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

A Calcutta tea firm's report from London, which has found publication here, is to the effect that the Russian duty on tea is likely to be reduced. Russian purchases of Indian tea here are increasing, however, and this branch of the trade is becoming exceedingly important.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

There was a rapid rise in the plague mortality during the week ending 21st January. The total deaths amounted to 20,167 against 12,143 reported in the previous week. The most affected Province is the United Provinces where the deaths rose from 6,019 to 20,167. The Punjab reported 2,044 deaths, Bengal 2,015, Bombay 1,561, the Central Provinces 1,352, Mysore 389, Madras and Central India 350 each, Rajputana 306, Burma 276, Hyderabad 146, Kashmir 17 and the North West Frontier Provinces 6.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending January 21, was 648, giving a death-rate of 34·46 per annum per thousand as against 35·84, the corresponding period of last year, and 36·21 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 156 died from fevers; 21, plague; 1, small-pox; 22, measles; 11, cholera; 4, leprosy; 54, phthisis; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 187, affections of the respiratory organs; 43, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 35, still-born; 70, old age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 30; Lingaet, 3; Bhatia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 398; Hindu low caste, 61; Mussulman, 174; Parsi, 24; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 2; European, 6; and Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 428, as against 364, for the corresponding period of last year, and 393, the average over the past five years.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE MOUNTAIN OF GOD, by E. S. Stevens, (Mills and Boon)—Miss Stevens' first novel, "The Veil," was well received. The present one also will be well read. The Mountain of God is Mount Carmel, and at once Miss Stevens is helped by the comparative originality of her background. It has not, so far as we can remember, been used in English fiction before, and is painted in this book with a hand that seizes at once on all the more vital and important points. The principal character in the book is Sabra Greville, a woman whose husband is dying of drink in South Africa. Sabra is travelling to Syria to live alone in the old home of her father. On board the steamer she falls in with Robert Underwood, a young fellow who had all the world could offer until an accident on the polo ground rendered him a helpless cripple. Underwood is interested in the bright, capricious, self-reliant woman. And what of Sabra? She feels a friendship for the hapless man, but little more. Underwood is a more or less familiar figure of contemporary fiction, the fairly intellectual and listless sick man who sees more of what is passing than others imagine. Sabra settles down in the little town in Syria, and here she meets Schmidt Pasha. This person helped to consign Abdul Hamid to safe obscurity at Salonika. The Pasha is half Austrian, but he is Turkish to the core in the way he regards women. Sabra falls in love with him and he is a truly remarkable man, cruel, tender, sensual, affectionate, capable of torture and of the gentlest kindness. Eastern tyrant and Western scholar, uncouth, and of the most civilised culture, and convincing from the beginning to the end. Miss Stevens has wasted no words over his picture, and indeed she allows the man's actions to depict his character.

PANTHER'S CUB, by Agnes and Egerton Castle (Nelson).—It is a pleasure to criticise a book like this—and the reading of it is a refreshment to the mind. In some ways—though that is saying much —it is the most complete in finished pieces of work these authors have given us. It is finished in every way, admirable both in conception and in execution. The Panther is a woman, and very apt indeed is her "sobriquet"; the Cub is her daughter Fifi, or Virginia; the last seems the more characteristic name for the innocent, untamed thing which does not know the power of its womanhood, until it is snatched from the Panther's horrible hold by a better keeper. The story of the Cub is, incongruous though the word sounds, an idyll, a charming idyll, and it is told to perfection.

DOCTOR GREY, by Stephen Andrew, (Greening).—Is just the history of a doctor's life. We see him first in the hospital as a house physician, then as assistant to a general practitioner, and lastly conducting his own practice in the Midlands. The Black country is not attractive and on his arrival the Doctor gazes through the factory-grating. "Great wheels were whirling; great cranks were stooping and rising, stooping and rising like giants in a minuet." There are many such passages fraught with an austere, fantastic majesty. "Doctor Grey" is a story with no plot, no sparkling dialogue, no amours, no "mystery," no adventure. Moreover, Doctor Grey is an ordinary man. His wife, his friends, are, as it were, but circumstances. Yet the author has made a good novel out of his hero.

The majority of English book-lovers will have heard of "Marie-Claire," that romance of a simple life which has been the sensation of the season in Paris; and the many who read French with difficulty will appreciate the announcement that Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish the authorised English translation during the course of the present month. "Marie-Claire" is, indeed, an extraordinary literary product. Its author, Marguerite Audoux, is a young girl of the sempstress class, who was suddenly warned that, if she persisted in the elaborate needlework which was her only means of livelihood, she would almost certainly lose her sight. Forced to find new employment, Mdlle. Audoux determined to try to write, and as a first essay, set down in narrative form the experiences of her own girlhood. And it was then that the "miracle" happened, for the author of "Marie-Claire," absolutely devoid as she was of literary experience, developed at once a perfectly simple, beautiful, and faultless style. Her story achieves perfect simplicity of expression, allied to impeccable sincerity of expression. It is as clear and bright as crystal. Obviously, the labour of translation will be no light one, but the fact that the English version is the work of Mr. J. N. Raphael assures it distinction and sympathy. Mr. Raphael will also contribute an "afterward," giving some account of Marguerite Audoux as he has found her outside the pages of her book.

Few provincial theatres have so proud a record as that enjoyed by the Gaiety, Manchester, under the wise and enterprising management of Miss Horniman. For this clever lady has, during the last four or five years, established upon her stage a repertory company worthy of the best traditions of old days, and has produced with success a number of plays of which the average London manager would be commercially afraid. It is no light achievement to introduce the provinces to "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," "Measure for Measure," and "An Enemy of the People," and Miss Horniman has succeeded in surrounding herself with a company of enthusiast as eager as herself in keeping the torch of true drama alight. From one of the keenest of them, Mr. Henry Austin, we have received "The Gaiety Theatre Annual" for the New Year, a delightful volume, full of good literature and charming pictures. Professor Herford leads off with a generous appreciation of Miss Horniman's work, and among other contributors are Mr. John Galsworthy, Judge Parry, Mr. Ben Brierly, and Mr. Henry Austin himself. The annual makes a worthy tribute to a splendid effort in theatrical management.

The Poet Laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin, is reported to have written his reminiscences, which will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. during the coming season. There should be good material, here, if Mr. Austin "lets himself go," for he has seen many sides of the literary life. He was for many years a working journalist and leader-writer, and at least one early volume of literary criticism proved that he could wield the rapier with effect among the most impregnable of reputations. Moreover, Mr. Austin was a lively satirist in his youth, and those who possess a copy of his poem, "The Season," will have recognised in its cynical wit a line of promise which Mr. Austin has never troubled to follow up. All these qualities should serve an autobiographer well, and produce a book of no common vivacity.

Mr. Arthur Clutton-Brock enjoys a deserved reputation as a sincere and suggestive literary critic, and an edition of Shelley to appear under his editorship is certain to prove desirable. Messrs. Methuen and Co. will be the publishers, and Mr. Clutton-Brock will be assisted in his editorial work by Mr. C. D. Locock. The text of Shelley which has been allowed to grow corrupt in some of the cheaper reprints will be carefully revised, and a feature of the edition will be an elaborate collection of notes, abounding in parallel passages, cited not only from Shelley's own poems but from those of his contemporaries. The edition will also contain several of Shelley's pieces which have never before been added to the main body of his poetical work.

There is a slight tendency among writers of stories of school life to "play down" to the audience by making the masters appear egregious fools, and no doubt Jones minimus enjoys the fun to the full. The tables are apt to be turned, however, when a schoolmaster of experience takes it into his head to write a school story for himself, for he is obviously able to present the pedagogue's point of view with some emphasis. Mr. John Ousley is about to add to the small but select list of school tales written by schoolmasters, in the shape of a book called "Freddy Barton's Schooldays." The author, Mr. Nelson Prower, is a master of many years' standing, and he is said to have produced a particularly true picture of modern English school-life.

Mr. S. F. Pells, the learned editor of "The First English Translation of the Septuagint," has prepared a worthy tribute to the tercentenary of the Authorised Version of the Bible, which, it will be remembered occurs in the present year. This work is entitled "The Great Texts of the Bible and Our English Translations," and deals critically and exegetically with the whole field of Biblical bibliography. Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. will be the publishers.

THE Amir reached Jellalabad from Kabul on the 19th instant and is likely to remain there for some weeks.

BY THE WAY.

FOR THE REPOSE OF THE SOUL.

Verdi's Requiem, which was performed at Queen's Hall, London, on January 24, for the benefit of Middlesex Hospital, is but rarely heard in London. About nine years ago the public had an opportunity of listening to this great emotional work, but it was on May 15, 1875, that it was first performed and conducted by Verdi himself at the Albert Hall. The composer was tremendously feted at the time, which was two years after the production of "Aida," his best opera. The requiem lasts an hour and twenty minutes without interval.

CLIMATE OF THE NORTH-WEST.

The late Professor Goldwin Smith paid three visits during his residence in Canada to the North-West. In the volume of his "Reminiscences," noticed elsewhere, he makes the following statement, regarding the climate in that part of the Dominion: The intensity of the cold is no doubt mitigated by the dryness of the air; but it is in vain that the people conspire as they do, to make you believed that 40 below zero is pleasant. The inconvenience, if not the suffering, must be great. You will not persuade me that you are in bliss when your breath freezes on your sheets, or when after keeping several stoves burning in your house all night your bread is frozen till twelve o'clock next day. But the Professor must have found the Canadian climate as a whole not so bad, or he would not have spent so many years in Toronto.

CIVIL MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

No fewer than 1,283 pairs were made man and wife in the Glasgow Sheriff Court last year. And the Edinburgh Sheriff was also busily occupied at odd moments in certifying these civil weddings. It is an easy and expeditious method that appears to be gaining in favour. It is also cheap. The fees are one shilling to the Court officer; five shilling to the Court; and 5s. 1d. for the Registrar's certificate. If a marriage agent is asked to facilitate matters by his knowledge of Court customs his fee will have to be added—usually 10s. 6d. All classes are represented.

WHEN AN M.P. STUDIED SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. W. E. Harvey, M.P. for Rochdale, speaking at a Sunday-school festival in his constituency, urged the utilisation of the odds and ends of time that too often are wasted. He astonished his audience by telling them that he had read nearly the whole of Shakespeare, whilst shaving and putting on his collar, and challenged proof by expressing his willingness, if permission were given, to recite "pages and pages" of Shakespearian speeches which he had committed to memory during "trying and difficult moments." No challenge was forthcoming, but possibly, as the "Christian World" remarks, those present sympathised with the chairman's confession that somehow or other he never seemed to be able to do anything else when he was putting on his collar, and also gave a silent assent to the chairman's speculation that Mr. Harvey's collar must take a lot of putting on.

CHURCH CENSUS IN TORONTO.

A church census has been taken in Toronto. The Church of England is at the head in point of professed adherents—79,906 against the Methodist 59,881, and the Presbyterian 58,138. The Anglicans and Presbyterians in five years have made more progress than the Methodists, who at one time led in numbers. The Roman Catholics number 30,542, the Baptists 17,889, the Jews 10,595, the Congregationalists 3,753, the Salvation Army 2,499, the Christian Scientists 908, and the Unitarians 342.

MID-WINTER VIPERS ON DARTMOOR.

The singular mildness of December was strikingly illustrated in the killing of a large viper at Christmas on a Dartmoor farm, a thousand feet above the sea, by a lady bearing the historic name of Catherine Parr. As a general rule, vipers hibernate during the winter months, and small colonies are occasionally found in a torpid condition, twined together for the sake of warmth. The reptile who met his Christmas death on Dartmoor was copper-coloured, and some naturalists contend that there is more than one variety of British viper, a reddish kind being peculiarly venomous. But vipers vary greatly in colour, though they can always be distinguished from other snakes by the shape and markings of the head and by the dark zig-zag stripe running down the middle of the back.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT HARVARD.

Mr. Roosevelt delivered the "Noble Lecture" at Harvard the other day, taking for his subject "Applied Ethics," and Professor Josiah Royce made the ex-President's utterance the text of his own lecture the next time he met his class. He denounced as "very corrupting" the present tendency, as illustrated in Mr. Roosevelt's address, to mistake efficiency for morality. He could see, he said, that the digging of a great trench at Panama—the work which Mr. Roosevelt had especially eulogised—gave proof of efficiency, but a thing was not good because it was big. The doctrine that efficiency, shown by producing great works, was to be the test was also profoundly discouraging to the inefficient, or to those who lacked opportunity. It is reported that Professor Royce's criticisms were vigorously applauded by the students.

THE LARGEST FREE CHURCH MISSION.

To have built up the largest Free Church mission in the world is an achievement which, the "Christian Commonwealth" rightly thinks, demands notice and recognition. This has been the fruit of Rev. F. S. Collier's twenty-five years' work at the Central Hall, Manchester. Under his control the Manchester mission has grown from a membership of about forty to over 5,000, with an average aggregate congregation of 15,000 every Sunday. There are now sixteen centres for religious and social work, and at least 2,000 voluntary workers support Mr. Collier. Over 5,000 teachers and scholars are on the Sunday-school registers, whilst more than 40,000 people apply to the mission workers for advice and assistance every year.

COLLECTORS ON FOUR FEET.

Jack, the Tunbridge Wells firemen's dog, who recently collected £10 for the Atherton Colliery fund, and who has now raised more than £500 for various charities, has won an honourable place on the roll of four-footed beggars. It is not long since the famous black retriever, Waterloo Jack, was reported to have collected £1.000 for the London and South-Western Railway Servants' Orphanage. Like his father, London Jack, who, stuffed and enshrined in a glass case, has long occupied a prominent position at Waterloo Station, Jack the second had his own banking account and pass-book. Then there was Tim, the Airedale terrier, who, at Paddington, collected nearly £1,000 for a widows and orphans' fund.

AN AMERICAN VALHALLA.

There is a New York University Hall of Fame, a Valhalla for the preservation of the great names of American history. A number of new elections—that is the word, although it sounds odd—have just been made to it, and the list is interesting. First comes Harriet Beecher Stowe, then Oliver Wendell Holmes, next Edgar Allan Poe. Other literary Americans voted to fame are Fenimore Cooper, William Cullen Bryant, George Bancroft, and John Lothrop Motley.

A SCOTS STORY WRITER.

The death has just taken place of the Rev. James Anderson, United Free Church-minister of Dyce, Aberdeenshire. It was as "Fergus Mackenzie" that Mr. Anderson was best known to the great body of the public his writing under that pseudonym having a wide circulation. For many years a series of sketches was contributed to numerous periodicals, and was collected at different times. The first volume which was published was entitled "Cruisie Sketches." "The Humours of Glenbruar" followed, and afterwards "Sprays of Northern Pine." His books gave him a wide reputation, and his sketches of Northern rural life, which are to be found in almost every home in Scotland and in many homes in Canada and Australia, made the name of "Fergus Mackenzie" a household word.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

WHAT BEING "RUN-DOWN" MEANS.

A Royal Physician's Statement.

In spite of all the ordinary precautions people take to safeguard their health and the care they habitually use in selecting their proper food, the time comes, sooner or later, when they feel more or less "slack," run-down, and below par.

Without enquiring the reason, people instinctively know that they need a tonic. The difficulty is to determine what tonic to use, for, as everyone is aware, most tonics, though they stimulate for the moment, have a depressing after-effect.

There is no such drawback with Sanatogen, which doctors universally call the "Tonic Food with lasting effects," because the gratifying sensation of health and well-being it imparts continues long after it has ceased to be taken.

It is universally admitted that nothing so admirably fills the needs of those who require a tonic as Sanatogen. The reason is that it not only improves the nutrition of the physical side of the body, but it also exercises a beneficial sway over the brain and nervous system, and has a profound influence in improving the quantity and quality of the red blood corpuscles, which are such potent factors in maintaining the health at its highest point.

In this connection Professor Tobold, who was Physician-in-Ordinary to the late Emperor Frederic, writes:—"Sanatogen has proved itself to be an admirable dietetic preparation in patients of mine whose nutrition was much below par."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS FROM PARIS.

The New Year brings la jeune fille forward at the many dances and dinners given in her honour, and the question of dress has once more to be studied. It is so difficult to dress a young girl. At a recent home balls a charming toilette was admired for its colour and shape. The general effect was of a delicate shell-pink, caused by the tinting ever so slightly of the Malines lace and spotted tulle covering the the palest of rose-coloured satins. The sides are trimmed with tiny tucks of the tulle or fine net, beneath a zig-zag arrangement of small blush-roses; roses attach the tulle drapery back and front of the bodice, between a narrow line of Nattier-blue velvet, and make an exquisite sleeve above a double flounce of lace over pink mousseline de soie. Roses and velvet form her coiffure, the hair perfectly flat upon the small head, the velvet in a double band in front with a criclet of the tiny flowers outlining the shape. The hair is rolled in the style that suits so many young people but young people only.

CASHMERE WITH FLORAL DESIGN.

The last material to be introduced at home is from the East. It is a cashmere with a large floral design worked on it and outlined with narrow lines of velvet. The rage for velvet is unabated; it appears in all sorts of places, the cloak of the moment being velvet of rich quality. This garment is cut in wide, full folds, recalling the Russian mantle of fur worn by the great ladies who can run to Siberian sables. Made of ratine or other woollen fabric, this same cloak vies with a wide and loose coat finish with a sailor collar. Naturally, the raison d'etre of these loose outer wraps is the little frock, that still holds, and is likely to have even a greater vogue. For the present the notable alterations are a decided inclination to decorate the back of the dress and to drape materials more loosely and fully. The tunic, is it expected, will last for the early spring at least; it has been too useful to be lighly discarded. The free introduction of brightly hued brocades, Genoa velvet, and genuine antique tapestries, as well as modern reproducitions, gives the veiled effect a lasting importance. These draperies are still cut in different styles, rounded or square, and of a length to suit their wearer. Charming and adaptable as it may be, the little frock has exhausted the patience of many of its wearers. A proof of this fact is the narrow little train. A development is the ribbon velvet sash worn after the mode of the Japanese. When the narrow train is not chosen a wide sash of velvet is used. This is caught at the waist in what is technically known to fashion designers as a "windmill" bow, placed just above the waist-line. The wide streamers are then permitted to fall beyond the hem of the skirt behind, and second "windmill" is formed to hold them in place and so produce the effect of a small train. Characteristics of coming modes are still the metallic tissues, the beautiful lace touched with jewels, the narrow bands of fur, and embroidered nets and other tissues.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th January.

Saturday 28th January 1911.

29. Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies. Fire Discipline and 6 inch B.L.C. Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery. O. C. Companies are requested to arrange for complete manning of the 6 inch B.L.C. Group. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

33. Musketry.—The Inter Company Competition will be fired off on the British Infantry Range at Colaba on Sunday next 29th instant. Firing to commence at 8 a.m. Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards. Captain of Teams to be on the Range to draw for places at 7-45 a. m. Aperture Sights not allowed.

Saturday, 11th March 1911.

34. D. R. F. Examination.—This Examination will take place at the B.C. Tower Cumballa Hill at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Sunday, 12th February 1911.

35. Gun Layers Examination.—This Examination will take place at Mahaluxmi Battery on conclusion of practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 27th January.

96. To-day Friday the 27th inst.—"E" Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

97. Camp of Instruction—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 28th January to the 4th February 1911.

Conveyances.—On Saturday the 28th inst.—Special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from any other Station will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 30th January to 4th February:—

From Santa Cruz 9-16 and 9-36 a.m.
From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding. All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 27th and open in Camp on the 28th instant.

98. Church Parade.—It is notified for information that the parade services for the Corps in Camp on Sunday the 29th instant will be as under:—

Roman Catholic 9 a. m.
Church of England 11 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Side arms only.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Boxing Competition will be held in Camp on Monday and Thursday evening in Camp week. The names of intending competitors must be sent in to the Adjutant with their approximate weights not later than 12 noon to-day Friday the 27th inst. after which no entries will be accepted. All Competitors must be weighed in Camp in presence of Captain Hon. A. Hill Trevor otherwise they will not be allowed to compete.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THEATRES IN SHAKESPEARE'S TIME.

An interesting article, written by the late Professor Thornton Collins, appears in the current number of the "Contemporary Review." It deals with the theatrical world in the time of Shakespeare, and the writer, in order to more adequately emphasise his views, taken the reader on an imaginative journey to the sites of the theatres with which the great poet was either professionally connected or with which he was familiar. First, we take a ticket by the Underground Railway for Bishopsgate-street, make our way to the present Standard Theatre in Shoreditch High-street, walk past in a few paces, and take the first turning to the left. This bring us into Holywell-lane. Before us is the North London railway arch; we pass through it, taking the first turn to the right and we are on the site of the old Holywell Priory. We go on a few yards; to our left is King John's-court; to our right the North London viaduct; in front and running parallel with King John's-court is New Inn-yard. Either on the ground now covered by the stack of buildings intervening between King John's-court and New Inn-yard or on the ground to our right intersected by the viaduct, stood James Burbage's epoch-making structure.

THE "CURTAIN".

Within a stone's throw of the "Theatre" stood our second playhouse. We proceed leftward down New Inn-yard, and we find ourselves in the main thoroughfare, Curtain-road. The second turning to the left is Hewett-street, late Gloucester-street. This was formerly Curtain-court. Here somewhere in the block of buildings, possibly on the site of a carpenter's and furniture shop (formerly the Great Eastern Saw Mills), or beyond on what is now a timber yard, stood the "Curtain." In structure it resembled "The Theatre," and appears to have been erected about the same time. These were the theatres with which Shakespeare was in all likelihood first connected. Now we return to Bishopsgate-street and make our way to Whitecross-street. We go straight up, and we see on our left Play House Yard, leading to Golden-lane. Just here is an enormous stack of new buildings stretching between Play House Yard and Roscoe-street; on the site of these buildings, with part of it abutting on Golden-lane, stood the most magnificent of the Elizabethan Theatres, "The Fortune," and a fortune indeed it was to Edward Alleyne. Turn now into Golden-lane through Play House-yard, bear to the left along Old-street, and Clerkenwell-road, then bend to the right, along St. John-street, Clerkenwell, till you come to Aylesbury-street; go down it for a few yards, and you will see on your right hand Woodbridge-street. This was formerly Red Bull-yard, and here stood the "Red Bull" Theatre, on the site most probably of what is now Hayward's-place; and, continuing, keep along to the left through Aylesbury-street to Farringdon Market and down the old course of the Fleet river till you come to Blackfriars, and there within the ancient Dominican precincts, near the Pipe Office and next to the house of Sir George Cary (an area now covered by modern business premises), Burbage built the Black Friars Theatre in 1596.

THE "COCKPIT."

Farther west, in Drury-lane, was the "Cockpit," later known as the "Phœnix." But it is now time to cross the Thames to the grimy, malodorous Borough Market, lying under the south side of Cannon-street bridge, and you are on the classic ground of the Bankside. A few paces bring you to Barclay and Perkins' brewery. Somewhere on the area covered by that brewery stood the Globe Theatre, built in 1599 by Cuthbert and Richard Burbage out of the materials of the theatre in Shoreditch, which was demolished during the preceding year. This is the theatre particularly associated with Shakespeare, where most of his plays between 1599 and 1613 were performed, and of which he was part proprietor. It was one of the most purely popular theatres. Go on a few paces and you will see Rose-alley. Here stood "The Rose," the proprietor of which was the astute Henslowe, and which was probably erected about 1857. Close by this was The Bear Garden, still so called, and this is the site of the famous Bear Garden, or Bear House, a building serving the double purpose of bear-baiting and of dramatic entertainments. Making our way onwards towards Blackfriars Bridge, we find ourselves on or close to what must have been the site of "The Swan." It must have stood on the space now covered by the street a few feet south of Southwark-street and Stamford-street, near the Blackfriars Railway Goods Station. It was erected as a speculation by a London citizen, one Francis Langley, and was completed in 1598, and was one of the nest of the London theatres.

THEATRE AT NEWINGTON BUTTS.

One other theatre and its site remain to complete this topographical sketch. It would seem, from Henslowe's diary, that in 1594 Newington Butts was a flourishing centre of dramatic activity, plays by Marlowe, Green, Shakespeare, and others having been acted in that suburb, but there is no proof that there was any theatre erected there, the evidence for the existence of such a structure in Shakespeare's time being purely inferential. But Professor Hales tells me, on the authority of a distinguished antiquary, whose name he is not at liberty to mention that there was a theatre, and that its site was marked by a place called Play House-yard since known under different names—Back-alley, Bloomsbury-square. Anne's-place—and that it lay, in, fact, between the present Clock-passage, Newington Butts, Swan-place and Hampton-street. Such then were the sites of the principal theatres in Shakespeare's time. At the beginning of his career he was associated probably with The Theatre, certainly with The Curtain. The rose and The Newington Butts, and after 1596 with The Black Friars and The Globe. The company to which he belonged was the Lord Chamberlain's afterwards on the accession of James I., known as the King's and under the auspices of this company all his plays, with two exceptions—namely, "Titus Andronicus" and the third part of "Henry VI."—were produced.

MR. FRED TERRY AND NEW YORK STAGE.

Mr. Fred Terry has been discussing the New York theatre, and his views will be read with interest on both sides of the Atlantic—if not with agreement in all cases. He seems to have been struck particularly by the purely business interest taken by American managers in their productions as compared with the loving personal attention bestowed by London actor-managers on the preparation of their performances: In London, there are thought and attention in every little action, and every detail is well studied. With the English actor-manager the making of money is not the sole consideration. He also has in his theatre the pride of a father for his child. It will be interesting to hear American comment on Mr. Terry's opinion. For it may be noted that Mr. Terry goes on roundly to declare that London productions are far superior to the New York ones in consequence, though he is good enough to exempt Mr. Belasco from the general condemnation: Belasco is the exception. I think he spends as much time over his productions as we do, if not more. I saw "The Concert," a comedy beautifully produced, the whole theatre being conducted in a manner worthy of the highest traditions on this side. During their eight weeks' season Mr. Terry and Miss Neilson played "The Scarlet Pimpernel" and "Henry of Navarre," with the former of which they have just reopened at the New for twenty-four performances only.

NEW PLAY BY J. M. BARRIE.

The interesting announcement is made that Mr. J. M. Barrie has recently completed another one-act play, on which he has bestowed the title "Youth"—one, by the way, which has been used before. We are told that the work is fanciful in character, and that, though it is primarily intended for Miss Maud Adams, London playgoers may hope to see it in due course as one contribution to a Barrie "triple bill." Meanwhile playgoers will be still better pleased when they hear that Mr. Barrie has produced another full-blown play likely to give them as much pleasure as "What Every Woman Knows" and "The Admirable Crichton."

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HIGH COURT.—JAN. 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

1195-10 Shroff D and D The Jam Shri Ranjit Singhji Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd vs Biharilal Shivbux part heard

Long Causes

574-10 Mehta and D Tyab Rahimtulla and others vs Adam Rahimtulla and another Mehta and D N B Vakil
856-10 Payne and Co The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ltd vs Navivahoo widow and others Jamshedji K and D Ardeshir H and D part heard
727-10 Madhowji K and C Chaggbai widow vs Haji Hoosein Haji Essa and another Thakurdas and Co Part heard
668-10 Motichand and D Manytooram Hurnarayen Shinganía vs Gimohardas Mirzamal Judah and S Part heard
205-10 J R Patell and Co R D Sethna vs Nazerali Shamsoodin and another Dadachanji and P
707-10 Smetham B and Co Gerold Parkard vs C B Robinson and others Little and Co
640-10 Sabnis and G Nanubhai widow Daji Govind Darang Smetham B and Co
830-08 Thakurdas A Gandi Gorakhram Doongersidas and another Khetsidas Lachminarayen Malvi H M and R
295-08 Mulla and M Tullockchand Mumraj vs Chabildas Balleybhai Wadia G and Co Pestonji R K and Co Thakurdas and Co
476-09 Captain and V Padshaw Begum vs Raja Bahadur Narsigirji and others Thakurdas and Co Matubai J and M Crawford B and Co
595-09 Mulla and M Wasudeo Ramchandra Jayakar vs Khatri Arab Mahomed Sohole Manchersha and N
290-09 J R Patell and Co Mahomedali Kamrudin and others vs Jamanlal Kisorilal and another Malvi H M and R in person
746-07 Madhowji K and C the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Ranchordas Wandrawandas and others Jamsetji R and D Edgelow G W and Co Jehangir G and B.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

698-09 Madhowji K and C Gangabai widow vs Luxman Bhicaji Bhakre and others Mehta and D Part head.
318-00 Khanderao L and M Madhowprasad Ramgopal and others vs Ajodiaprasad Narandas and another Captain and V.
303-10 Jamshedji R and D Moosa Haji Ebrahim vs Nanalal Kuberdas and others Jehangir G and B Motichand and D.
353-09 J R Patell and Co Abdul Kayum Abdool Hoosein Mamajiwalla vs Abdul Hoosein Abdul Tyeb Mamajiwala Mulla and M.
560-10 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Halibbhoy vs The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ld in Liquidation Payne and Co
694-01 Manshuklal J and H Gangabai widow and others vs Bai Santokebai widow and others Thakurdas and Co
462-09 Matubhai J and M Jayantilal Ramdas and Parwatibai widow and others Malvi H M and R Mirza M and M
506-10 Thakurdas and Co Hassan Bana vs Kamaria Virji Esmail and others—Mulji and K.
213-10 Payne and Co Shavakshaw Ruttonji Bomanji vs Hugh Hagarth and Sons a firm—Craigie B and C.
712-10 Raghavayya B and N Jamalbhai Mahomed vs Sakerbhai Chotoobhai Bicknell M and R.
840-10 Captain and V Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal vs Madovji Kursonji and others Dadachanji P.
810-10 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Dewji Damodar Thakurdas and Co.
1089-10 Tyabji D and Co Cursondas Govindji vs Purbhudas Reshowji and others G H Dalal.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

898-10 Mehta and D Dhulla Kuppa and another vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail Khunderao L and M
622-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Jamnadas Vijbhukandas Sadashev Narayen Asware Mirza M and M for trial of an issue and for hearing
461-10 Jamshedj R and D Ramlal Himalal vs Gopal Nagardas Captain and V
721-09 Thakurdas and Co Massooma Syed Shahin Ally Syed Auvar Ali all and others Captain and V
632-10 Khunderao L and M Bhagwan Hakwa and others vs Dharmaji Ramaya and others Shroff D and D and Judah and S
947-08 Madhowji K and Co Fulchand Serowji and others vs Sagarmal Serowji and others Malvi H M and R For Postponement
477-10 Pestonji R K and Co Liladhar Motichand and Co vs Jadhowji Morarji and another Jehangir M and S Captain and V
549-10 Mirza M and M Kalidas Narayendas and Brothers vs A W Campbell and others Wadia G and Co Little and Co (settled)
578-10 Payne and Co Jettabhai Dewji and Co vs Jadawji Morarji Jehangir M and S
1153-09 Shamrao M and H Maneckji Dosabai Dava vs Piraji Narayen Vunjari and others Jehangir M and S
488-19146-04 Madhowji K and Co Ramkissondas Balkissondas vs Panti Fatehchand.
492-19 Chitnis M and K Azamkhan Fatehkhan vs Sakinabai Ardeshir H D and Co
352-09 Motichand and D Ichagam Motilal vs Hiptulla Hyderally and another.
600-09 Mansukhlal J and H Govindji Cursondas vs Goculdas Jaykrishna Vayas Edgelow G W and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ROBERTSON.)
After the Chamber Matter is over.
Summary Suit for Hearing in Chambers.

1019-10 Daphtary F and D Motilal Kanji vs Jaganath Vishwanath

For Dismissal.

147-10 Chitnis M and K Krishnath Ramnath and another vs Yeshwanth Ramnath and other Bhaishankar K and G

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

449-09 Captain and V Luckmichand Ramchand and others vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co

Short Cause.

1046-10 Nanu H and Co Hamibai widow vs Yeshwantrao Pitale Sabnis and Co

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

755-05 Ardeshir H D and Co Maneckbai widow and another vs Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banaji and others Payne and Co

Chamber Matters for Disposal in Court.

951-09 J R Patel and Co Ibrahim M Hassan vs L Hassambhai Matubhai J and M and J R Patel and Co.
48-93 Bhaishanker K and G Ebji Umersey and others vs Ramkisson Rajroop and others Wadia G and Co
48-93 Wadia G and Co Ebji Umersey and others vs Ramkisson Rajroop and others Bhaishankar K and G

Long Causes.

750-10 Daphtary F and D George Cargall Gillespie vs Jane Gillespie and another
689-10 Jamsetjee R and D Mulji Haridas vs Heptoola Essufally and others Unwalla and P
101-10 Little and Co Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and another vs Venilal Vizbhukhandas and others Hiralal and Co
213-93 Madhowji K and C Jivraj Cooverji v Ramdas Keshavji Payne and Co
710-09 Matubhai J and M Benibai vs Bai Gulab widow and others Madhowji K and C
323-09 S B Metha Thacker Bhimji Kora vs Ratansey Sunderdas and others Mansukhlal J and H
548-10 Crawford B and Co Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patil Vithaldas Sunderdas and others Khunderao L and M
1141 10 Matubai J and M Fakir Mahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo Shirbai Shamrao M and H Thakurdas and Co Little and Co

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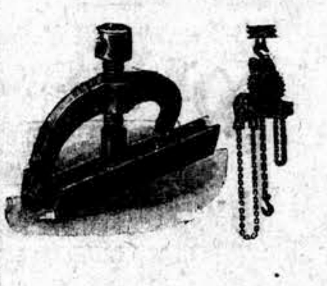

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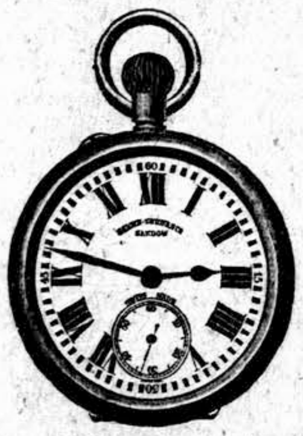

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